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SHIJIE ZHISHI DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

HK181004 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 81 pp 2-4

[Article by Li Dai [2621 1486]: "Independence and China's External Relations"]

[Text] Independence is a principle consistently upheld by our party. The Chinese communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative have waged resolute struggles for the principle of independence in different historical periods. Since the founding of new China, independence has become one of the fundamental principles of our foreign policy. It runs throughout every aspect of our foreign policy and foreign relations. Without independence, it is impossible to correctly understand our party's history and our country's foreign policy.

A Review of History

In order to win independence, the Chinese people have waged a protracted and arduous struggle against imperialism. For more than a century after the opium war, the imperialists continuously carried out aggression and oppression against China, forced China to sign numerous unequal treaties and won actual domination in the political, economic, cultural and other fields, thus reducing China to a semicolonial country. Zeng Guofan, Li Hongzhang, Yuan Shikai and Chiang Kai-shek were all stooges who flung themselves at the feet of the imperialists. They pursued a foreign policy of national betrayal and humiliation and made it possible for the imperialist powers to do as they please on the Chinese territory.

The Chinese Communist Party led the Chinese people in fighting valiantly for 28 years to overthrow imperialism, topple the traitorous government and defend national independence and sovereignty. Eventually the People's Republic of China was founded and the preconditions prepared for the pursuance of an independent foreign policy. Immediately after its founding new China made a complete break with the old foreign policy of national betrayal. We abrogated all treaties of national betrayal that the reactionary government of old China had concluded with other countries and abolished all special privileges that the imperialists had enjoyed in China, thus recovering our sovereign rights over customs and exercising control over foreign trade, abolishing imperialist propaganda organs in China, liquidating the economic and cultural undertakings run by the imperialists in China in line with the principle of independence, and so on. In this way, imperialist control over China was thoroughly smashed and the Chinese people were able to become the true masters of the Chinese territory. As Chairman Mao said: The Chinese people, comprising one quarter of humanity, have now stood up and are no longer a nation to be humiliated.

After the founding of new China, the Chinese people continued to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism and hegemonism in order to defend and consolidate their independence.

Holding fast to their imperialist stand, the United States adopted a hostile attitude toward China and resorted to such measures as political isolation, economic blockade and military blackmail to sabotage our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. For nearly 3 decades, China and the United States had been locked in confrontation and struggle. Serious struggles that took place during this period included the movement to resist the United States and aid Korea, the movement to resist the United States and aid Vietnam and the bombardment of Jinmen [Quemoy]. By 1972, the United States still had not accepted our country's independent stand on the Taiwan question despite the fact that it had openly declared its opposition to the seeking of hegemony by any country. It was not until the end of 1978 that the United States eventually agreed to establish diplomatic relations with China under the principles of "severing of diplomatic ties, abrogation of treaties and withdrawal of troops" with Taiwan.

The nearly 3-decade-long struggle between China and the United States was in essence a struggle between two forces: one to defend the principle of independence and the other to sabotage it.

The Chinese revolution had the support of the Soviet Union and the revolutionary peoples of other countries. The Chinese people will never forget this. However, the Chinese people have always waged their revolutionary struggle by maintaining independence and relying on their own efforts. Whether it was during the period of the agrarian revolutionary war, or the period of the war of resistance against Japan or the period of the war of liberation, the Chinese communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative have always made a resolute effort to resist erroneous influence and pressure from outside. It is precisely for this reason that they were able to lead the Chinese revolution to victory.

Since its founding, new China and the Soviet Union had been friendly allies sharing the same alignment for some time. However, even during those days, we still upheld our principled stand of independence in our relations with the Soviet Union and had all along boycotted and criticized some of the erroneous deeds committed by the Soviet Union in its pursuance of big-nation chauvinism and its interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

In 1958, the Khrushchev clique brandished the baton and proposed the setting up of a "joint flotilla" along the Chinese coast and a "long-wave radio" communication network to command the flotilla in an effort to exercise military control over China. This proposal was flatly rejected by us. The Soviet Union then perfidiously tore up agreements and contracts, recalled its experts and carried out large-scale subversive activities in our Xinjiang region. Under extremely adverse circumstances, we withstood all pressure from the Soviet Union and resolutely exposed and smashed the Soviet plot to infringe upon Chinese sovereignty and dominate China. Following the rise of the Brezhnev clique, the Soviet Union degenerated to social imperialism and grew even more unbridled in its military blackmail against our country. It amassed more than a million troops along China's borders, incessantly encroached upon our territory and territorial waters and airspace and brazenly provoked a series of armed conflicts, such as the Zhenbao Island incident and the Tiehliekti incident. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union further intensified its efforts to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and subvert their legitimate governments. It even directly dispatched troops to occupy Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan and brazenly interferes in the internal affairs of Poland and incessantly hurls military threats against that country. Maintaining their clear-cut stand, the Chinese people have exposed and waged struggle against this naked hegemonist behavior of the Soviet Union. We do this not just because we want to safeguard our country's independence but also because we want to safeguard the independence of all countries in the world. Only when the independence of all countries is respected can world peace be guaranteed.

We Are Both Patriots and Internationalists

We maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands. We also respect the right of independent action of the people of other nations. We have always closely linked our own fate with the just struggle of the people throughout the world and the progressive cause of all mankind. Our patriotism and internationalism are merged into an organic whole. When the imperialists and hegemonists infringe upon other countries' independence and sovereignty, the Chinese people always stand in the forefront of the struggle to oppose the imperialists and hegemonists and support the peoples of the victimized countries. We did not hesitate to sacrifice our blood for the Korean people in their struggle against the United States and supported with all our strength the struggle of the Vietnamese people against France and the United States.

We have also resolutely supported the struggle of the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples against the Soviet Union and Vietnam -- the large and small hegemonists. The Chinese people always sympathize with and support the just struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America for achieving and safeguarding national independence and opposing foreign invasion and intervention. We do take risks and make great sacrifices in order to support and help other countries. However, we never regard this support and help as a favor bestowed by one side. We always believe that support and help are reciprocal. When the Le Duan clique ganged up with the Soviet hegemonists, perfidiously broke up with us and frenziedly carried out an anti-Chinese campaign, we never felt any regret for our support of the Vietnamese people in the past. Although the Soviet Union has now taken the road of social imperialism, we will never forget and are grateful for the support given to us by the Soviet people.

While dealing with relations among nations, we always maintain that all nations should enjoy equal rights in international relations whether they are large or small, poor or rich. Their sovereignty and territorial integrity should be respected. The five principles of peaceful coexistence proposed by China, India and Burma vividly embody the spirit of respecting other countries' independence and sovereignty. In accordance with the five principles, China has established and developed friendly and cooperative relations with more than 100 nations. China always supports the demands of newly independent nations for developing their national economies and regards this as its unshirkable international duty. Although our country is still comparatively backward and our resources are limited, we are willing to do our best to provide foreign aid. While providing aid to foreign countries, we strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries and the aid we provide has no strings or demand for privileges attached. We never interfere in other nations' internal affairs. Therefore, we enjoy popular support.

As early as in 1956, Chairman Mao pointed out: We, the Chinese people, should rid ourselves of great-power chauvinism resolutely, thoroughly and completely in our international relations. Later he put forth the idea that our country should never seek hegemony. In 1971, Premier Zhou Enlai explicitly said: China will never become a "superpower" now or in the future. In 1974, Comrade Deng Xiaoping further proclaimed: "If China changes its color someday, becomes a superpower, seeks hegemony in the world, bullies, invades and exploits other nations, people of the world should label it a social imperialist and should, together with the Chinese people, expose, oppose and overthrow it."

All these have explicitly shown that we are both patriots and internationalists. We adhere to internationalism on the basis of patriotism. Without patriotism, it is impossible to adhere to real internationalism. The fact that the Soviet leading clique slanders our adherence to independence and sovereignty as nationalism and the abandonment of internationalism precisely exposes its attempt, under the pretext of internationalism, to pursue its policy of social imperialism in adopting a hostile attitude toward and sabotaging the independence and sovereignty of the peoples of various nations.

Independence, Initiative and Antihegemonist Strategy

Over the past 2 years, in our struggle against the Soviet hegemonists, we have established strategic relations with some countries of the Third World and the West aimed at jointly opposing the hegemonists. China and these countries are sovereign nations which maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands. Our mutual relations are based on the common interest of opposing the expansion of hegemonism and the principle of equality. We consult with each other, coordinate our activities and take concerted action.

There is no denying the fact that although we have established strategic relations with the United States, our views are still divergent. In spite of the fact that the Sino-American relations have developed, obstruction still exists. The main obstruction is: while recognizing the fact that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of Chinese territory, the United States has formulated the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" and violated the principle of the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, and reneged on its commitment. To deal with this situation, the Chinese people have firmly and repeatedly expressed their own principled stand and carried out necessary struggle. In a word, the realization of the unification of our country and the safeguarding of our territorial integrity are the long-term objectives of struggle of the Chinese people. We will never change our objectives because of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States. Any act in violation of China's territorial integrity will be resolutely opposed by the Chinese people. The antihegemonist strategy is based on bilateral relations, whereas bilateral relations should follow the principle of respecting each other's independence and sovereignty. As long as bilateral relations are strengthened, the antihegemonist strategy will naturally develop. As long as our bilateral relations are weakened, antihegemonist strategy will certainly be harmed. The Soviet hegemonists greatly fear this antihegemonist strategy and have tried to sabotage and cause the disintegration of these strategic relations by hook or by crook. One of their tactics of undermining these relations is to slander China as "wallowing in the mire with the United States," and accuse China of throwing its lot with the United States to oppose the Soviet Union, and so forth. Everyone knows that our purpose of resolutely opposing the Soviet hegemonists is to safeguard our national independence and initiative. We carried out the struggle against the Soviet hegemonists long before the improvement in Sino-American relations. It is due to the fact that it is necessary for China and the United States to curb the expansion of the Soviet Union, that the United States has changed its attitude toward China. This has promoted the Sino-American relations.

Independence, Initiative and Open-Door Foreign Policy

The fact that we implement the foreign policy of independence and initiative does not mean that we close our country to international intercourse or are blindly opposed to everything foreign. In recent years, after summing up historical experiences, we have been pursuing an open-door foreign policy to rapidly develop foreign trade, import advanced foreign technology and accept foreign capital and investment. We have established several special economic zones in Guangdong and Fujian. Therefore, the Soviet leading cliques and their followers have let out an uproar again, slandering our open-door policy as bringing our national economy into the orbit of capitalism and accusing us of collaborating with foreign monopoly capital. They have equated the present special economic zones with the "foreign concessions" of the past. They have ulterior motives for doing so. What they have done is exactly the same as the "gang of four," that is, to regard our policy of trying to gain foreign aid on the basis of independence and maintaining the initiative as "worshipping and having blind faith in things foreign," "national betrayal" and so forth.

Actually, introducing foreign advanced technology and making use of foreign capital is an important method adopted by many countries, including the Soviet Union, for realizing modernization. Under present international conditions, it is absolutely impossible for an economically backward country which pursues a closed door policy to realize modernization. Ours is a socialist country with 1 billion people. It is impossible for us to rely entirely on foreign aid. Our purpose of implementing an open-door policy is to strengthen our independence and initiative. Our country should rely on its own efforts to accumulate construction funds, and foreign capital is only a supplementary financial source. Foreign capital only accounts for a very small percentage of our country's construction and investment funds. Any agreement on foreign loans and investments should not politically violate our country's sovereignty and economically harm our interests.

The fact that we import foreign capital and foreign technology is nothing to be afraid of because it will not adversely influence our socialist foundation. The establishment of special economic zones is also a means of utilizing foreign capital and foreign advanced technology to promote the four modernizations. The law, decrees and stipulations enforced in the special zones are formulated by the Chinese Government. These special zones are governed by the Chinese people. This eliminates the possibility of putting forth unequal and unreasonable political and economic demands on the part of foreign investors. Of course, foreign capitalists want to make more money. There will be a complicated struggle in order to safeguard our economic interests and maintain our country's laws and decrees. We should heighten our vigilance. At the same time, we should check the adverse influence of the decadent ideology of the West. However, we should not give up open-door policy for fear of problems of this and that kind.

The Basis of the Policy of Independence and Initiative

Our country has been oppressed and enslaved by foreign countries in modern times. To win and maintain their independence and sovereignty, the Chinese people, one stepping into the breach as another fell, courageously fought for more than 100 years. In this protracted struggle, they cultivated their sense of self-respect and confidence and never tolerated any subservient and obsequious acts. Over the past 60 years, the Chinese Communist Party has gained an enlightening and profound experience: it should promote self-reliance and rely on its efforts to solve its own problems. The Chinese Communist Party has been leading the Chinese people to carry out revolution and construction. No matter what kind of difficulties it encounters, it has unshaken confidence in the principles of independence, initiative and self-reliance. It has never yielded to any pressure from the outside.

As a socialist country, we always support the liberation struggles of all oppressed nations, the construction activities of the newly independent countries and the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. However, we also believe that the revolution of the people of various nations can only be determined by their own consciousness and demands. Their revolution is their own affair. Revolution should neither be exported nor imported. It can never be arranged by others. The road of revolution and construction suitable for the characteristics of certain countries can only be sought, created and decided by the people of those countries. Nobody can prevent a revolution from being carried out by the people of a country or create a revolution in a country according to his wishes. Nobody has the right to impose his will on others or bully and interfere in other countries' internal affairs. Historical experience has proved that only by doing so, can one prove that he is an internationalist. Otherwise, he is a hegemonist.

Basically speaking the fact that our country implements a foreign policy of independence and initiative is determined by the nature and tasks of our socialist system. Socialism opposes inequality among peoples and nations. The superiority of socialist system can solve the difficulties and problems we are facing now. Socialist China needs a peaceful environment to realize its four modernizations, and world peace can only be based on respecting the independence and sovereignty of the people of various nations. It is obvious that during the past 32 years since the founding of new China, we have unwaveringly pursued a foreign policy of independence. It is by no means accidental, because our foreign policy has deep historical origins and a class foundation.

UN DELEGATES CONTINUE CONDEMNATION OF USSR

OW190348 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] United Nations, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Representatives of many countries spoke out at the United Nations today, voicing condemnation of the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan and support for the Afghan people's resistance to the Soviet occupation.

Singapore Representative T.T.B. Koh said here today that "if we acquiesce in the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, if we do not have the courage to stand up to the Soviet Union," the small countries would be exposed "to even greater peril."

U.S. Representative Jeane Kirkpatrick condemned the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan. She declared, "It had a shattering effect upon the prospects for the continued stability of South Asia and the Persian Gulf, deepening anxieties throughout this vital region and raising the specter of a wider conflict. It also aggravated tensions between East and West." She called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and restoration of the rights of the Afghan people to self-determination.

Resolution on Afghanistan

OW181956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] United Nations, November 18 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly adopted this morning by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for the total withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The resolution sponsored by 45 nations was approved by a vote of 116 to 23 with 12 abstentions. It once again showed the great indignation of the international community at the ruthless aggression and continued military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

XINHUA Views Resolution

OW182008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1937 GMT 18 Nov 81

["U.N. Resolution, Another Heavy Blow to Soviet Union" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, November 18 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today dealt another bitter blow to the Soviet policy of aggression by adopting a resolution calling once again for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. The resolution sponsored by 45 nations was approved by a vote of 116 in favour, 23 against and 12 abstentions, or five more supporters than those for a similar resolution adopted at the 35th session on the Afghanistan question last November.

The telling blow to the Soviet Union came after a two-and-a-half day debate, during which a great number of countries vigorously condemned the Soviet Union for refusing to comply with the relevant U.N. resolutions and continuing its military occupation of Afghanistan.

The resolution demands the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan and calls upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and for the creation of necessary conditions enabling the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety. It reiterates that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem.

It reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind. The resolution appeals to all states and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance, with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The resolution decides to include in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly the item entitled "The Situation in Afghanistan and Its Implications for International peace and Security."

COMMENTARY URGES USSR, SRV TO STOP USING TOXINS

OW171409 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 81

["International Current Events" program commentary: "Stop the Criminal Use of Chemical Weapons by the Soviet Union and Vietnam"]

[Excerpts] The barbarous use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and Vietnam in Kampuchea and Laos is arousing worldwide indignation and is increasingly condemned by the world's just public opinion.

An American reporter, Sterling Seagrave, conducted a 5-year investigation and study on toxins used by the Soviet Union. He recently published a book: "Yellow Rain." The book reveals that the Soviet Union has been continuously using various kinds of deadly toxins in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The Geneva protocol signed in 1925 clearly prohibits the use of chemical weapons in war. This protocol has so far been signed and ratified by more than 100 countries. However, harsh facts show that the Soviet and Vietnamese authorities, out of their needs for aggression and expansion, have completely ignored the international law and humanitarian spirit and continued using chemical weapons to pursue their aggressive and expansionist policies. This is what the international community must never permit. It is necessary for the international community to take all effective measures to stop the Soviet and Vietnamese aggressors' grave crime of wantonly slaughtering the people with chemical weapons.

In the face of exposure and condemnation by international public opinion, the Soviet authorities have instructed their propaganda organs to make repeated denials. But, Moscow's denials are futile. The crime of the Soviets in production and use of chemical weapons has already been exposed before the masses of the people all over the world. This shameful record of Soviet hegemonism can by no means be erased by a few high-sounding and beautiful words.

JOINT TRADE VENTURES CONDUCTED OVERSEAS

OW160217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA) -- In the last 2 years or so, some economic and trade departments and provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China have set up scores of joint enterprises using Chinese and foreign investment in foreign countries, Hong Kong and Macao. The joint ventures play an active role in promoting economic and trade relations between China and foreign countries, expanding her export trade, increasing foreign exchange income and introducing advanced technology.

These joint enterprises are in more than 20 countries, including, Japan, the United States, Kuwait, West Germany and Belgium, and in Hong Kong and Macao. They deal with marketing, processing and designing of products, banking and insurance, restaurant services, construction engineering, labor cooperation and technical consultation.

Since their establishment, those joint enterprises have achieved preliminary successes.

A leading member of the State Import and Export Commission has pointed out: It is necessary to further sum up experiences and improve this work because it has not been long since we set up these joint ventures abroad. In future, China will expand its cooperation with foreign countries to develop joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in various new fields, such as economic and technical cooperation, and development and use of natural resources.

REAGAN PROPOSES ARMS CONTROL MEASURES TO USSR

OW181930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 18 Nov 81

["U.S. President Presents Arms Control Proposal" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, November 18 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan proposed to the Soviet Union today that the United States is prepared to cancel its deployment of Pershing II and ground launch cruise missiles in Western Europe if the Soviets will dismantle their SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 [missiles] in Eastern Europe. This is part of the initial U.S. approach to the start of negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva on Nov 30 on reduction of nuclear forces in Europe.

Reagan made a four-point arms control proposal to the Soviet Union in his first major foreign policy speech this morning. His speech came in the wake of growing demonstrations in West European countries against the Allies' plan to meet the Soviet threat by deploying 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles on European soil. It also came just before Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn for talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with the issue of European theater nuclear forces high on the agenda.

To dispel Europe's fear of nuclear war, Reagan tried to clarify the U.S. position by putting forward his four-point proposal. He said that when the U.S. delegation goes to the negotiations on intermediate range land-based nuclear missiles in Geneva on November 30, it will present the following proposal: the United States is prepared to cancel its deployment of Pershing II and ground launch cruise missiles if the Soviets will dismantle their SS-20, SS-4, and SS-5 missiles. "With Soviet agreement, we could together substantially reduce the dreaded threat of nuclear war which hangs over the people of Europe," he added.

The other three proposals made by the President today are: to open negotiations on strategic arms as soon as possible next year, to achieve equality at lower levels of conventional forces in Europe and to reduce the risks of surprise attack.

Pointing out the existing imbalanced military situation in Europe as a result of Soviet military build-up throughout the past years, Reagan said: The United States has reduced the size of its armed forces and decreased its military spending, while the Soviets steadily increased the number of men under arms. They now number more than double those of the United States. Over the same period the Soviets expanded their real military spending by about one-third.

The Soviet Union increased its inventory of tanks to some 50,000 compared to the United States' 11,000. They transformed their navy from a coastal defense force to an open ocean fleet, while the United States cut its fleet in half.

During the period when NATO deployed no new intermediate range nuclear missiles, and actually withdrew 1,000 nuclear warheads, the Soviet Union deployed more than 750 nuclear warheads on the new SS-20 missiles alone.

The President said: "Our response to this relentless build-up of Soviet military power has been restrained but firm. We have made decisions to strengthen all three legs of the strategic triad -- sea, land and air-based. We have proposed a defense program in the United States for the next 5 years which will remedy the neglect of the past decade and restore the eroding balance on which our security depends."

At the same time, he noted that the United States has made a series of proposals on mutual reduction of conventional, intermediate range nuclear and strategic forces. The proposal on Geneva negotiations is the most important one, he said.

He stressed, "All of these proposals are based on the same fair-minded principles: substantial, militarily-significant reductions in forces; equal ceilings for similar types of forces; and adequate provisions for verification."

"We cannot reduce arms unilaterally. Success can only come if the Soviet Union will share our commitment; if it will demonstrate that its often-repeated professions of concern for peace will be matched by positive action," he said.

He urged that "the time is right to move forward on arms control and the resolution of critical regional disputes at the conference table."

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT STOCKMAN INCIDENT

HM150805 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov p 6

["Newsletter From America" by Shi Dawei [0670 6671 3634] "The Storm Caused by the Stockman Incident"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Nov -- David Stockman, White House director of the budget, is the chief architect of Reagan's economic plan. He was also an "ace general" around the time when Reagan took office and enjoys the title of "boy wonder" in the Reagan administration team. On 10 November, however, just when he was celebrating his 35th birthday, a political storm shaking America awaited him.

This storm was caused by an article published in issue No 12 of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The article, written by William Greider, assistant managing editor of the Washington POST, introduced the contents of 18 interviews with Stockman over the past 10 months. Stockman acknowledged that the administration's previous optimistic assessments of economic prospects were unrealistic, saying "none of us really understands what these figures are all about." Stockman also said: "I have never believed that output value can be increased and employment expanded by relying on tax cuts." He further said: All-round tax cuts have always been "a 'Trojan horse' for cutting the taxes of the richest taxpayers." The article also revealed that although President Reagan, Stockman and other members of the administration have publicly stated many times that a balanced budget will be achieved in 1984, Stockman himself actually holds that President Reagan's "double cut plan" of cutting the budget and tax revenue will lead to a massive budget deficit.

Stockman's "confession" caused an uproar in the administration and in Congress. President Reagan read this article the same night and summoned Stockman next day to express his "profound concern and disappointment" over the incident. He also expressed "particular dejection" because "some people might say that his administration was devising ways to hoodwink the American public" on account of this affair. Certain congressmen said that Stockman's political credibility was now in question and demanded that he resign. A number of White House officials also expressed extreme dissatisfaction over his behavior. Democrats in Congress, who had been continuously balked, gained a topic that they would be able to make use of. House leader O'Neill said: "On every point, this architect of the government's economic plans is admitting what I and other critics have been saying all along." He also said that the incident had sown doubt in the credibility of the economic plan.

After meeting Reagan, Stockman held a press conference at which he admitted that he had made a serious mistake due to "misjudgment and careless rambling." He also reiterated his trust in Reagan and his policies.

However, very many people say that Stockman was by no means talking irresponsibly. The bleak prospects for the American economy are now becoming daily more evident. According to a report of the Department of Commerce, after a 1.7 percent fall in the annual rate of economic activity in the second quarter, there was a further fall of 0.6 percent in the third. The annual inflation rate rose from 6.5 percent in the second quarter to 9.4 percent in the third. At the end of October, Reagan had to acknowledge that the United States had gone into recession.

Signs of weakness in the economy have long caused many people in the Reagan administration to lose faith in a balanced budget in 1984. Stockman said in October that in the next 3 years the deficit in federal expenditures would be somewhere between \$220 and \$320 billion. He also warned: "Unless decisive remedial action is taken in the next 6 months, the actual situation may turn out to be the greater of those 2 figures." President Reagan also had to admit recently that the target of balancing the budget in 1984 could not be attained.

However, up to now, there are no signs that the U.S. Government is going to change its economic policies.

Although Stockman has admitted his error, and Reagan has asked him to stay on, the damage has already been done. One senator pointed out: "The situation has gone beyond the individual, Stockman," and said that this had sown more doubt among people regarding the Reagan administration's economic revival and political credibility. Howard Baker, Republican leader in the Senate, said that Stockman's "damaging one-act play" had caused "serious political problems" for the administration and the Republican Party. "The Stockman incident may yet have even more far-reaching affects.

BO YIBO, REGAN ADDRESS ECONOMIC MEETING

OW181608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- The three-day second session of the China-U.S. joint economic committee closed here today.

At the closing meeting, Chinese Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian and U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan exchanged letters on the taxation of maritime and air transportation income.

During the session, both sides reviewed overall economic relations. Discussions focused on taxation, finance and investment, trade and exchange of economic information.

-- On finance and investment, both sides discussed China's access to American Government finance program and private capital markets in the United States.

-- On economic information, both sides agreed that a good beginning has been made in the exchanges of economic information and more effort should be made to facilitate exchanges of economic information and experts.

-- On trade, the two sides reviewed the increase in bilateral trade in the past two years and discussed ways and means to solve bilateral trade problems. They also discussed preparations for the joint commission on commerce and trade.

Both sides agreed that the next session of the joint economic committee will be held in Washington next fall.

Secretary Regan, U.S. chairman of the committee, said at the closing meeting he was satisfied with "the frank and friendly attitude" of the two sides in the discussions. He said, "Through the meeting, the United States has acquired a better understanding of China's economic situation and the two sides had fruitful talks on economic issues of common interest."

Secretary Regan said that he is optimistic about the development of U.S.-China economic relationships. He said the United States will try to remove impediments obstructing the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. Such impediments include the abrogation of out-of-date legislation.

In his speech, Bo Yibo, Chinese vice-premier and chairman of the committee, said, "The session has achieved desired results owing to common efforts and both sides are satisfied with the results." He said he hoped that China and the United States would make continuous efforts to promote economic relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Secretary Regan and his party will leave here for home tomorrow. At a noon press conference today, he briefed correspondents here about the session and his meetings with Chinese leaders.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE ARRIVES 18 NOV

OW181652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- U.S. former vice-president Walter F. Mondale arrived here by air this evening on a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Mondale visited China in 1979 when he was vice-president. Mondale is expected to meet Chinese leaders and leading members of governmental departments concerned.

VARIANT TO XINHUA ON JET SALES TO TAIWAN

HK130820 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 12 November on page 6 carried a report which is identical to the XINHUA English item entitled: "XINHUA Cites Reports on U.S. Jet Sales to Taiwan," published on page B 1 of the 12 November People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, except for the following: After paragraph three the RENMIN RIBAO version adds the following sentence: "According to another report, State Department Spokesman Larry Speakes said that President Reagan still had not received any proposals from the Defense and State Departments on this issue."

RENNMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO BONN

HK190847 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 81 p 7

[Article by Wang Chongjie [3769 1504 2638]: "Brezhnev's Third Visit to Bonn"]

[Text] Soviet leader Brezhnev will visit the FRG in the last 10 days of this month. This is his first visit to the West since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, and the first time he has mounted the political stage in Western Europe since launching his "peace offensive" at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is also his third visit to Bonn in the past 9 years.

Moscow has recently carried out a series of preparations for Brezhnev's West German trip, and the press has expounded on the development and changes in Soviet-West German relations and the "major significance" of this visit. It is not hard to perceive that this is an important foreign policy step taken by the Soviet Union in the current Western Europe and world situation.

Moscow bases its dealings with West Germany on its global strategy and European policy. Brezhnev has announced that Soviet-West German relations constitute "an important cardinal link in the entire international relations system, especially in Europe." It is by no means accidental that Moscow attaches extremely great importance to this cardinal link with West Germany. West Germany is located in central Europe. She is a member of NATO and militarily a major pillar and coastal position of that organization. She is in a decisive position in the defense of Europe. Economically West Germany is the most powerful state in Western Europe, with a GNP inferior only to America and Japan in the West. The value of her foreign trade is only a little behind that of America, and ranks second in the world. West Germany is an important member of the EEC and has close economic ties with all Western European nations.

Brezhnev's three visits to Bonn reflect the three ups and downs in Soviet-West German relations, and also epitomize those relations. Brezhnev first visited West Germany 18-22 May 1973. That was just when the Soviet Union was doing well in its "peace offensive" against the West, and also the time when, amid the clamor for "detente," plans were being made for the "European security conference" and the "central Europe disarmament talks." While in Bonn, Brezhnev had a lot to say about Soviet-West German relations "embarking on a new road" and "opening a new page," and proclaimed that he wanted to ensure "the security and cooperation" of all European countries, "so that Europeans can not only look to future generations full of confidence but also look forward to an entire historic era." At that time many people harbored all kinds of illusions about the prospects for "detente." During the visit, the Soviet Union and West Germany signed an agreement on economic, technical and industrial cooperation, and the trade relations between the two countries developed rapidly.

Brezhnev's second visit to West Germany was 4-7 May 1978. At the time the "central Europe disarmament talks" had been deadlocked for a long time. After the "European security conference," the Soviet Union stepped up its military preparations and proceeded to intervene in Angola, the Horn of Africa and South Yemen; these developments caused disappointment, worry and anxiety in West Germany and other Western countries. Brezhnev was forced to acknowledge in Bonn that "the detente process has run into difficulties," and "has come to a halt in some respects." He repeatedly asserted that the Soviet Union had not established military superiority in Europe and that there was "no such thing" as a Soviet military threat. He also said, "terror is not a good counsellor, while suspicion does not help peace." He continued to canvass business in a big way, and got West Germany to take part in the construction of a series of major projects. During his visit another long-term agreement on economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries was signed.

Brezhnev will make his third visit to West Germany on 23 and 24 November. Since his previous visit, the Soviet Union has deployed large numbers of multiwarhead SS-20 MRBM's, aimed at Western Europe; the Soviet Union has precipitately sent troops into Afghanistan and pressed toward the Persian Gulf; the Soviet Union has supported Vietnam in launching a major military invasion of Kampuchea, and so on and so forth. These events have greatly shaken the countries of West Europe, and they have cried out in alarm that they are facing a grave Soviet military threat. In order to match the superiority gained by the Soviet Union in nuclear MRBM's in Europe, NATO decided in December 1979 to begin deploying 572 U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Europe, starting in 1983. Since most of these missiles will be deployed on West German territory, Moscow has repeatedly attacked the West German authorities as "following Washington along the Cold War road," "seeking to get Europe involved in another round of the arms race," and so on, and has also threatened that if a nuclear war results from the deployment of U.S. MRBM's in West Germany, that country will be the first to be wiped out. At the same time, Moscow has taken advantage of certain differences of opinion between Western Europe and the United States, between the countries of Western Europe, and within West Germany to continually play a soft hand: one moment they propose "temporary suspension" of MRBM deployment in Europe; and the next they declare that if NATO abandons its plan to modernize theater nuclear forces, then the Soviet Union will be prepared to reduce the number of its SS-20s.

All kinds of recent signs have shown that the focus of Brezhnev's third visit to Bonn will be on continuing to make a lot of noise about the question of nuclear MRBM's in Europe and on doing everything possible to wreck NATO's decision to deploy MRBM's in Western Europe. Apart from that, he will assuredly also have a lot to say about "economic cooperation" and will hope that West Germany will provide still more extensive capital and technical equipment for various large projects in the Soviet Union. This includes getting West Germany to take part in developing the natural gas field at Yamal in Siberia and in laying the gas pipeline from Yamal to the western border of the Soviet Union; this is the biggest project in the history of East-West commercial relations.

The above-mentioned circumstances show that Brezhnev will be waving the signboards of "security" and "cooperation" on his third visit to Bonn, and this is precisely what worries people very much. So far as the military situation is concerned, West Germany bears the brunt of Soviet military deployment against Western Europe. There are large numbers of Soviet troops stationed in the 4 East European countries close to West Germany, including 20 divisions with 400,000 men in East Germany, which borders West Germany, and 5 divisions with 100,000 men in Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union has deployed large numbers of nuclear MRBM's against Western Europe on the western part of its own territory, including newly-added SS-20 MRBM's. A large proportion of these are targeted on West Germany. The Soviet Union not only leads in conventional military strength in Europe; it has also gained superiority in nuclear weapons. We would like to ask: are West Germany and Western Europe more secure or more endangered now than in the past? The hard facts have already provided a clear answer to this question.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR KOREA'S REUNIFICATION

HK181254 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "Quickly Put an End To the Division of Korea"]

[Text] For manmade reasons, Korea has remained divided for as long as 36 years. The early reunification of the country is naturally the supreme and long-cherished aspiration of the 50 million Korean people. It is also an important political issue with which all peace-loving countries and people are deeply concerned.

For many years, the Korean Workers Party and government have been making unremitting efforts to bring about the reunification of the country. Last year, President Kim Il-song put forth the correct proposal for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and a 10-point plan for the realization of the reunification of the country. These proposals have won the heartfelt acclaim of all Korean people as well as the broad support and appreciation of the progressive people of other countries. Facts have proved that the reunification of Korea not only has a direct bearing on the stability of the Korean Peninsula and of Asia but plays an important part in the maintenance of world peace and security.

On 18 November 1975, the 30th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on "creating favorable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." This was an important step in the right direction taken by the United Nations toward the solution of the Korean question. However, 6 years have gone by and the UN resolution still has not been implemented in earnest. As we all know, the issue of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea must be solved by the Korean people themselves without outside interference. The U.S. military presence in South Korea is a major obstacle in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Since assuming office, President Ronald Reagan has not only rescinded his predecessor's plan to phase out the U.S. troops in South Korea but is increasing the sale of U.S. arms and military technology to South Korea. The U.S. Department of Defense announced that the United States will further strengthen its air force in South Korea and is ready at all times to plunge the 110,000-men strong "Rapid Deployment Force" into the Korean battlefield. The Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea, under the aegis of the United States, has intensified its repression of democracy and pursuit of a policy of "two Koreas" with a view to continuing the division of the nation and obstructing the reunification of the North and the South. These actions of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique have exacerbated the tension on the Korean Peninsula and added to the obstacles in the way of the reunification of the country.

Under these circumstances, the Korean Workers Party and government still uphold the principle of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and stress their consistent stand of realizing reunification through dialogue and holding a meeting attended by representatives of the political parties and organizations of the North and South and Korean citizens living abroad to discuss and solve problems regarding the establishment of a preparatory committee responsible for setting up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. The call for the unity of all Korean people, under the banner of the reunification of the fatherland, regardless of the differences in ideologies, beliefs, systems and political views. All these have shown that the northern part of the country is sincere in its efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Therefore, it enjoys the support of all the Korean people. International activities in support of the struggle for the reunification of Korea are being extensively carried out throughout the world. The move toward Korea's reunification is the trend of the times and is one which cannot be blocked by any force on earth.

The armistice was concluded in Korea years ago. It is a matter of great urgency to end the split of the Korean nation, clear away the obstacles to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and promote the prompt reunification of the country. The United States should observe the relevant resolution adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly, withdraw from South Korea all its aggressor troops and remove its military hardware, cease its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and create favorable conditions for the country's peaceful reunification. The sufferings and calamities as the result of the division of the Korean nation should not continue any longer. We are convinced that with their joint efforts and the support of the people of the world, the Korean people in both the northern and southern parts of the country will eventually succeed in reunifying their fatherland and progress under the banner of great national unity.

YANG SHANGKUN MEETS JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW181612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today met with a youth delegation from the Japanese Komeito political party led by Hiroshi Tsuruoka, member of the Japanese House of Councillors.

During the meeting in the Great Hall of the People, Yang Shangkun welcomed the 150 youth and thanked Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the party's Central Executive Committee, and the other Komeito Party members who "have done a great deal for the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship."

Tsuruoka said the Komeito youth would make greater efforts for Japan-China friendship from generation to generation.

XU JIATUN-LED JIANGSU GROUP RETURNS FROM JAPAN

OW190143 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress delegation headed by Chairman Xu Jiatun returned to Shanghai from Osaka at 1400 on 16 November after successfully completing its visit to Japan.

During its visit, the delegation received a warm reception from the Aichi prefectoral assembly and government, as well as from Japanese friends of various circles. It visited factories, the countryside, stores and schools. It called on the Japanese House of Councillors and House of Representatives in Tokyo and toured Osaka, Kobe and Hyogo. Wherever it went, the delegation was welcomed by local assemblies, governments, Japanese-Chinese friendship associations, Japanese friends from various circles and patriotic Overseas Chinese. It also visited Japanese friends who made major contributions to Sino-Japanese friendship and their families. The delegation's visit has further strengthened friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH FRG OPEN

OW141744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- The third meeting of the agriculture and food work group of the joint committee of the China-West Germany economic cooperation opened here today. At the three-day meeting, the two sides will review and check how cooperative items in agriculture have been implemented since the last meeting in September 1980. New cooperative items also will be discussed. Present at the meeting was G. Gallus, parliamentary state secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and leader of the West German delegation.

Zheng Zhong, Chinese vice-minister of agriculture and leader of the Chinese delegation, spoke at the meeting. He said that cooperation between the two countries in agriculture has been successful and such cooperation is of benefit to both sides. "There exist the base and conditions for long-term cooperation between the two countries," Vice-Minister Zheng said.

State Secretary Gallus analyzed in his speech the possibilities of further strengthening cooperation between the two countries in agriculture. He said he hoped that the meeting would open new ways for expanding cooperation.

The West German delegation arrived here yesterday afternoon. Vice-Minister Zheng gave a dinner here this evening in honor of the guests.

Wan Li Meets FRG Delegation

OW161546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a West German delegation led by Mr G. Gallus, parliamentary state secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry. The delegation is here to attend the third meeting of the agriculture and food work group of the joint committee of the China-West Germany economic cooperation, which opened November 14.

Wan Li, also minister in charge of the State Commission for Agriculture, briefly described China's agricultural situation and the direction of its development. He also hoped China and West Germany would learn from each other, expand cooperation and exchanges in agriculture, livestock breeding and the food industry.

The Chinese delegation to the committee meeting led by Zheng Zhong, Chinese vice-minister of agriculture, was present along with Guenther Schoedel, West German ambassador to China. The visitors will visit other places in China to discuss details of cooperation.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

OW130743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with a delegation from the Norwegian Workers Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) led by its Chairman Pal Steigan, in the Great Hall of the People today. They had a cordial talk on major international issues and the furtherance of relations between the two parties. Also present were Feng Xuan, head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

The guests arrived in China October 29. They had visited Shandong Province and Shanghai in east China.

PARIS EMBASSY ISSUES 'CLARIFICATION' ON LI SHUANG

For the French newspaper LE MONDE's report of the reaction by the Chinese Embassy in Paris, to the 'Li Shuang' affair, see the France section of the 18 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

COMMENTATOR ON MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

HK190848 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "It is necessary To Further Clarify the Task of Ordinary Middle Schools"]

[Text] One of the most important aspects for education departments to grasp in raising the quality of middle school education, especially the poor quality of junior middle school students, is to further clarify the task of ordinary middle schools.

There are two main tasks for ordinary middle schools. One is to provide the schools of a higher grade with qualified students. The other is to provide all walks of life with a vital new force. Thus, it is important for our middle school education to enable the students to develop morally, intellectually and physically and lay a good foundation for the future.

Needless to say, these tasks are very clear-cut. However, in our practical work, many schools have failed to act in accordance with these tasks. In the educational departments of some localities the pursuit of a high proportion of students entering higher schools has really been taken as the main task of middle school education. In these places, the proportion of students entering a higher school has been used to measure the achievements in education, to judge the level of a school and to weigh the contribution of the teachers. Even the question of whether a student is "promising" depends on whether he can be admitted to a higher school. Therefore, in their practical work, they have paid more attention to senior than to junior middle school education, to the key middle schools with a higher proportion of students entering higher schools than to the large number of other schools, to the education of a few "top students" who seem to be able to enter a higher school than to the great majority of other students. Moreover, in grasping the proportion of students entering higher schools, they have paid particular attention to intellectual education and have slackened their efforts in moral and physical education, even abolished labor education and various extracurricular activities for the students. In intellectual education, they have paid particular attention to memorizing book knowledge and overlooked the training and developing of students' capabilities. With a "huge net with small meshes" and by means of "sea-of-questions tactics," they have tried to catch every question which might possibly appear in the enrollment examination. Thus, the tasks of middle school education has been restricted to a very narrow sphere.

According to the statistics of some large and medium-sized cities over the past few years, the junior middle school graduates who enter senior middle schools, special or technical secondary schools make up about 35 to 40 percent per year; and the senior middle school graduates who are admitted to universities and colleges, special or technical secondary schools make up about 8 to 10 percent. In other words, more than 60 percent of junior and 90 percent of senior middle school graduates have to get a job after graduation. This is even so in the countryside. In absolute value, there are more graduates from junior than from senior middle schools who have to go to work after graduation. Due to our economic conditions, this cannot be changed in a short period of time. Obviously, it is lopsided and harmful to restrict the tasks of ordinary middle school only to sending students to higher schools. Both the schools of a higher grade and all walks of life in our society require higher educational quality and qualified graduates of middle schools. What is a "qualified" graduate? To put it more concretely, he should be up to the moral, intellectual and physical standard set by the "regulations for middle school students" and the middle school syllabus. This standard is necessary for all students who either go to work or enter a higher school after graduation and must be regarded as a whole. All ordinary middle schools should realize that it is a glorious and arduous task to train such qualified students. They should not overemphasize one aspect at the expense of the others and grasp only the proportion of students entering a higher school.

We would like to emphasize here the importance of laying a good foundation in the junior middle school period. In our country, the cadres, staff and workers who are under 35 and who have only finished junior middle school education before going to work comprise about 70 percent. To raise the social level of education, greater efforts should be made to raise the cultural and scientific quality of these people. From the point of view of all educational undertakings, the junior middle school period is an important link between the preceding and the succeeding periods. During this period, a series of changes usually take place in the psychological, physiological and ideological development of the boys and girls. They have a strong desire to learn and have more interest and broader contact with things and people than in primary school. However, they lack the ability to analyze things and can easily be influenced by unhealthy ideologies. If they have laid a good moral, intellectual and physical foundation in this period, it will be easier for them to establish firm faith in the revolution and new moral concepts and to develop healthily their intelligence and physical power. On the contrary, if they slacken their efforts in this respect, various problems will easily emerge. According to statistics, of the school students who have committed offenses, junior middle school students comprise the largest part. Also according to statistics of some work-study schools, of the students who have committed mistakes, those between the ages of 12 and 15 make up 80 to 90 percent, and most of them are 13. In order to carry out our educational policy of enabling the students to develop morally, intellectually and physically, it is necessary to grasp the characteristics of their physiological and ideological development and help them to lay a solid moral, intellectual and physical foundation through systematic and scientific school education. This is the basic and principal task of middle school education. Taking the pursuit of the proportion of students entering a higher school as the main task of middle school education is only running counter to the law of education and the party's educational policy.

ARTICLE ON LIBERALIZATION, UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK190223 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Ideological commentary by Liu Songyang [2692 2646 2799]: "Unhealthy Trends and Liberalization"]

[Text] Bourgeois liberalization centered on opposing party leadership is an erroneous and dangerous tendency. Launching serious criticism and necessary and appropriate struggle against liberalization constitutes a current significant task on the ideological front. However, just when our work of opposing liberalization has begun, we have encountered some ideological obstacles. These are mainly an entanglement between opposing liberalization and correcting all kinds of unhealthy trends, resulting in some ideological confusion. Quite obviously, if we do not overcome these ideological obstacles, we will not be able to effectively eliminate all kinds of negative factors which include liberalization and thereby push the four modernizations forward.

"Only by correcting unhealthy trends is it possible to overcome liberalization." This kind of simplification of complicated things is clearly at variance with the actual situation. It is undeniable that there are indeed certain links between unhealthy trends and liberalization. However, this kind of link is by no means a one-sided cause-and-effect relationship. Some people say that liberalization has developed from the unhealthy trends. This is totally inconsistent with the facts. For instance, how did bourgeois liberalization in 1957 develop? Everyone knows that we did not then have those unhealthy trends which are currently prevalent in our society. The development of liberalization and the unhealthy trends are by no means accidental phenomena. The rotten remains of the old society, the consequences of the 10 years of internal upheavals, the corruption by bourgeois mentality since China adopted the open-door policy as well as the mutual influence between liberalization and the unhealthy trends are all causes of their development and propagation.

Just like two poisonous weeds which grow out of the same poisonous root and are jeopardizing the healthy growth of seedlings in different ways, the unhealthy trends and liberalization are also jeopardizing party leadership from different angles. The question of the work style of the ruling party is a major question that concerns the life and death of the party. On the other hand, the core of liberalization is opposing party leadership. Without the leadership of the party, there will definitely be complete chaos across the land and the country will fall apart. How could there be anything like the four modernizations! It is thus clear that correcting the unhealthy trends is beneficial for overcoming liberalization, while overcoming liberalization is similarly beneficial to correcting the unhealthy trends. The two tasks may in fact run parallel to each other. That is to say, the unhealthy trends and liberalization are both negative factors that we want to overcome. It is only in the planning of our work that we have different points of emphasis in different periods.

"The current criticism of liberalization is intended to shield the unhealthy trends." This statement is even more at variance with the facts. As soon as the criticism of liberalization began, Comrade Hu Yaobang specifically pointed out in his speech at the rally commemorating the 100th anniversary of Lu Xun's birth: "Apart from the ideological front in which some people have cherished the erroneous ideas of bourgeois liberalization, there are still various kinds of negative factors existing on other fronts." After citing in detail the unhealthy trends in the four aspects including bureaucratism, selfish departmentalism, taking advantage of and extorting things from the state, and using one's powers to seek selfish interests, he emphasized: "We must sternly handle all these negative factors and adopt correct methods to resolutely overcome them." The Central Discipline Inspection Commission has convened a number of meetings and issued a "circular." The discipline inspection committees at all levels have also examined and handled a large number of cases and resolutely struggled against "unofficial relations," using public funds to throw banquets, and other unhealthy trends. Also, there has been a continuous flow of articles in all central and local newspapers and journals criticizing and exposing the various kinds of unhealthy trends. All these ironclad facts show that our party has not relaxed or given up opposing various kinds of unhealthy trends while criticizing liberalization. The so-called use of the criticism of liberalization to shield the unhealthy trends is completely out of the question. Our party has both persistently criticized liberalization and also opposed all kinds of unhealthy trends.

Comrades who hold the two views mentioned above mainly have problems in understanding. So long as those comrades are honest, serious and kindhearted people, they will very quickly change their views if we present the facts and reason things out. What we should be vigilant against is that there are a small number of people who have erroneous sentiment or ulterior motives. They have managed to muddle things up in order that their liberalization tendency will not be disturbed. Some of them have even made a very abominable expression; they even undisguisedly declare: "If you accept my liberalization, I will accept your pursuit of special privileges." This acute and complicated situation sets two significant tasks before the party committees and leading cadres at all levels: first, they must never intentionally or unintentionally relax their efforts to correct all kinds of unhealthy trends, especially the unhealthy work style of using one's powers to pursue selfish interests and special privileges. They should also start with themselves. In so doing, they should be able to clarify with vivid facts the muddled understanding of some comrades and remove the ideological battle outfit of people who have ulterior motives so that they will not have any excuse to grab onto. Second, they must resolutely overcome their lax and weak leadership. In the face of various ideological obstacles, they should be bold enough to take charge, exercise control and make criticism. While upholding positive persuasion and education, they should resolutely take disciplinary action against those who refuse to correct their mistakes though they are aware of them and who muddle things up. Only in this way is it possible for us to overcome ideological obstacles, effectively eliminate the unhealthy trends, liberalization and other negative factors, and uphold and strengthen party leadership over the four modernizations.

YOUTH PAPER DISCUSSES LIBERALIZATION IDEAS

HKL90346 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 10 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Nie Yan [5119 3601]: "Again Answering Readers' Questions on the Criticism of Bourgeois Liberalization Ideas"]

[Text] After our paper carried the article entitled "Answering Readers' Questions on the Criticism of Bourgeois Liberalization Tendencies" on 1 September, many readers have raised other questions and demanded answers for them. Here, we want to talk about our views on the questions raised by readers.

Does the Criticism of Bourgeois Liberalization Ideas Mean "Changeability of Policy?"

Some youths said since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the central authorities have always called for criticizing the left. Now they want to oppose bourgeois liberalization. Does this mean a change in the policy?

Combating bourgeois liberalization ideas is not a new question. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the CCP Central Committee comprehensively and seriously corrected the leftist errors in the guiding ideology during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and earlier. It called on people of the whole country to shake off the fetters of the leftist ideas and to emancipate their minds under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. At the same time, the central authorities also pointed out that in no way should criticism of bourgeois liberalization ideas aiming at breaking away from the party's leadership be relaxed and neglected even slightly. During the period from the meeting held in March 1979 to discuss the ideological guidelines in theoretical work at which Comrade Deng Xiaoping reiterated the need to uphold the four basic principles, to the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee held in February 1980, which adopted the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," to the forum on playwriting at which Comrade Hu Yaobang delivered a speech, and even to the recent 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which adopted the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, our party consistently upheld the struggles on the two fronts and never set the criticism of the left against or "separated" it from combating bourgeois liberalization ideas. The reason is that nonrecognition of or noninterference with any of the leftist errors and liberalization ideas will damage our socialist cause. Meanwhile, the struggles on the two fronts supplement each other. Discontinuing the rectification of leftist errors will give rise to bourgeois liberalization ideas; giving up the fight against bourgeois liberalization ideas is tantamount to providing a basis for leftist errors. At present, some people only talk about opposing the left but neglect or do not admit the existence of liberalization ideas. They are wrong. So, combating liberalization and opposing some comrades' laxity and weakness regarding this question do not reflect the "changeability of policy" but are in conformity with the consistent policy upheld by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Did Bourgeois Liberalization Ideas Come Into Being by Accident?

Some comrades asked why is it that bourgeois liberalization ideas did not show themselves publicly within a wide scope during the "Great Cultural Revolution" but emerge today?

In our opinion, the emergence of bourgeois liberalization ideas was a disastrous result of the "Great Cultural Revolution." This was one of the social and historical causes of the emergence of bourgeois liberalization ideas. The "Great Cultural Revolution" caused the party, the state and the people the most serious defeat and damage since the founding of the PRC. Some young people who lacked historical experience and some comrades who lacked firm determination had doubts about and lost hope for the party and socialism. Instead, they cherished illusions about the bourgeois democracy of the West. The anarchical pernicious influence of "making revolution by kicking away the party committee" as advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the "Great Cultural Revolution" has not yet been wiped away completely from the minds of some people.

On the other hand, the corrosive influence of foreign bourgeois ideology is also an important cause of the liberalization tendencies. As a result of the increase in exchanges with foreign countries and while learning advanced foreign technologies and management, some comrades have been attracted by decadent Western bourgeois style of thinking and ways of life. They do not see the backwardness and defects of the capitalist society. They lie prostrate at the feet of the Western bourgeoisie. As depicted by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his "speech at the meeting in commemoration of the centenary of Lu Xun's birth," they "lack faith in the socialist system. Lu Xun said that people who had no faith in their country, nation or people would put their faith in foreign or capitalist countries, and this would lead ultimately to self-deception, which would deceive the people and cause them to suffer." Lax and weak leadership on the ideological front is a cause of the spread of bourgeois liberalization ideas within certain limits. We should in no way make light of the struggle against liberalization.

Is the Criticism of Bourgeois Liberalization Ideas "Flagrant Interference?"

Some comrades asked: do we not advocate the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend?" Do we not say that it is up to the writers to decide what they say and how they say it? But now there is the struggle against liberalization. Does this not mean "flagrant interference?"

The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is our party's long-term basic policy for developing socialist science and culture. The basic purpose of this policy is to allow democratic discussion in academic studies and free competition in art and, through criticism and self-criticism, to develop the correct and advanced things and overcome the erroneous and backward things, so as to promote the healthy development of socialist science and culture. However, advocating the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" does not mean that the writers may break away from the four basic principles and write and say whatever they like and that no one may criticize and interfere with them. Otherwise, this will smear the principled demarcation line between truth and fallacy, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and socialism and capitalism. Letting things take their own course means abandoning the leadership and practicing bourgeois liberalization. Therefore, our explicit struggle against liberalization ideas in no way means "flagrant interference" but is aimed at upholding the truth and rejecting errors. To find an excuse for their liberalization ideas, some comrades take the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" (they only take it literally but ignore its essence) as the party's only policy for ideological work and deny the party's other policies for ideological and other work. For example, the policy that ideological work in all fields should serve the people and socialism and the policy that Marxism must be put in the leading position in all fields of social, political and ideological work are policies which we cannot violate at any time. The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" should be no means be misinterpreted as a liberalization policy.

Does the Criticism of Bourgeois Liberalization Ideas Impede Emancipation of the Mind?

Some comrades asked: did the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee not advocate emancipation of the mind? Will the struggle against liberalization impede emancipation of the mind?

They do not have to worry about this. First and foremost, the purpose of emancipating the mind as put forward by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is to free our cadres and the masses from the leftist errors of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and earlier and from the "two whatevers" and to help them come back to the scientific path of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought and restore the fine tradition of proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts, so that they can see the new conditions and solve new problems. Emancipation of the mind should in no way deviate from the party's and the people's long-tested experience of revolutionary struggle, from the path of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought and from the four basic principles.

In combating liberalization ideas today, we mean to combat all words and deeds which aim at breaking away from the party's leadership and violating the four basic principles. This will not impede emancipation of the mind. What deserves attention is that a few people propagate liberalization views under the pretext of emancipation of the mind. They say that upholding the four basic principles is pointless. They describe the four basic principles as four sticks. They hold that illegal organizations and publications should be allowed to develop in their own way. We must resolutely criticize these views which are genuinely characteristic of bourgeois liberalization. We must draw a clear line between emancipation of the mind and bourgeois liberalization. We should in no way allow liberalization ideas to spread unchecked.

Why is the "Theoretical" Basis of Bourgeois Liberalization Ideas Wrong?

Some people who advocate bourgeois liberalization not only propagate the erroneous views of bourgeois liberalization everywhere but also provide their liberalization ideas with a "theoretical" basis. For example, denying the invariable historical development and victory of the Chinese revolution, ignoring the works written by Lenin around the Russian October Revolution and taking no heed of the new development of the international socialist movement since the beginning of the 20th century, they ridiculously hold that China, which is lagging behind economically, should not and cannot realize socialism but should turn back to develop new democracy and state capitalism. For another example, in handling questions of socialist democracy, they set socialist democracy against the party's leadership and hold that the people's acting as masters of their country contradicts the party's leadership. They deny that the CCP, being the most advanced political force, represents the interests and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the people. They seem to be saying that the people can naturally and correctly see their long-term interests under all circumstances. So, they propagate biased views and illusions about bourgeois democracy and want to force the bourgeois political system on socialist China. The vital point of the so-called theoretical basis of their views which represent bourgeois liberalization is that they go against the great revolutionary practice of the CCP and the Chinese people in the past 60 years, negate the fundamental Marxist principles and their development in actual life and fabricate various theories to show that only bourgeois liberalization can save China. This has gone beyond the scope of ordinary theoretical study and involves a fundamental political question of principle. These views have gone to the extent of vilifying the party. We must take a clear-cut stand and refute these utterly wrong views, resolutely criticize the comrades holding these wrong views, and save them from the wrong path which leads them to danger.

Young People Should Learn to Discern and Firmly Reject Bourgeois Liberalization Ideas

Some comrades hold that bourgeois liberalization ideas exist only in the literary, art and ideological fields and do not have much to do with the young people.

This is not true. Bourgeois liberalization ideas are a kind of drastic corrosive. Affected by them, the young people who are politically naive have doubts about the party and socialism, lose their spiritual prop and go astray. Subsequently, some of them are viciously influenced by bourgeois individualism, yearn for ultra-democracy and extreme freedom, worship foreign things and hanker after decadent ways of life. Some others even degenerate to the point of being hostile to socialism and guilty of criminal offenses. If we do not criticize and reject bourgeois liberalization ideas, they will harm society and young people.

Lacking profound knowledge of the Marxist theories, not knowing much about the history of the Chinese revolution and being politically immature, young people are susceptible to new things, right or wrong. In particular, propagated under the cloak of "emancipation of the mind," bourgeois liberalization is highly fascinating. For this reason, we should not only consciously reject and criticize bourgeois liberalization ideas but, more important, also know what liberalization really means.

To achieve this end, young people should conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and in particular, bearing in mind the long-term practice of the Chinese revolution, review the victory and development of the fundamental Marxist theories in China and study the scientific theories of Mao Zedong Thought. At the same time, criticism and self-criticism should be seriously carried out among young people and be regarded as a part of the democratic life inside the CYL organizations. Through diligent study and mutual help in this way, we can greatly increase our power of cognition, prevent ourselves from being deceived and be sure of adhering to a firm and correct political orientation.

STATE TO READJUST PRICES FOR CONSUMER GOODS

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[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- China will lower the prices for polyester-cotton and polyester-viscose fabrics and raise the prices for alcoholic drinks and cigarettes as of November 18, according to a State Council circular made public here today. The retail prices for all grades of polyester-cotton and polyester-viscose fabrics will be lowered by an average of 0.66 yuan per meter in the whole country (prices for such textiles in general range between over three yuan to over eight yuan per meter). Prices for grade A cigarettes will be raised by an average of 0.27 yuan per package; for grade B 0.08 yuan; and for grade C, 0.02 yuan. Prices for still lower grades will stay.

The prices for liquor of famous brands will be raised by at least two yuan per bottle (half a kilogram). The range of price increase for bulk cereal liquor is between 0.2 and 0.4 yuan per kilogram, and for bulk standard beer is 0.16 yuan per liter. The price increase will also affect yellow wine (rice wine) and bottled liquor and wines. Liquor made of dried sweet potatoes is not included.

The circular calls for strengthened leadership over the price readjustment and continued control on prices so that they will basically remain stable. Liu Zhuofu, director of the State Administration of Commodity Prices, explained that the reason to reduce the prices for polyester-cotton and polyester-viscose fabrics is that the output of these products has increased 30 folds since the late 1960's and costs have been lowered. The prices for cigarettes and liquor and wines are to be raised, he said, because the costs of these products have gone up owing to the raised prices of the raw materials, and the profits of the breweries, wineries and cigarette factories have decreased. This year the state purchase prices for tobacco have been further increased. Furthermore, he said, as the purchasing power of the people has gone up, the supply of high and intermediate grades of cigarettes and alcoholic drinks have fallen short of demand. He said the raising of prices for cigarettes and liquors and wines will encourage factories to step up production and help increase state revenue.

The director pointed out that China's price policy is formulated by taking into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the people. Although the government has raised the state purchase prices for such daily necessities as grain, cotton, sugar, coal, etc., their retail prices in the cities remain basically unchanged. He said that because of the higher state purchase prices and the relatively low retail prices for grain and edible oils the government spent 10,000 million yuan in 1980 to make up for the loss incurred by the state commercial enterprises in dealing with these two commodities. The state will continue to subsidize the purchase and sale of such daily necessities. He pointed out that however, stable prices did not mean the freezing of prices for all commodities. The unreasonable prices for some commodities will be readjusted in a planned way under the strict supervision of the State Council and local governments so as to ensure normal production and circulation of goods.

HONGQI ON CLASS STRUGGLE, PRINCIPAL CONTRADICTION

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[Article by Xie Wen [6043 2429]: "Class Struggle and the Principal Contradiction in Socialist Society"]

[Text] Class struggle and the principal contradiction in socialist society are two important political and theoretical questions related to the fundamental interests of the party and the state. A correct understanding of these two questions is an important basis for our party's formulating its line, principles and policies. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was the greatest turning point in our party's history since the founding of the PRC. One of its most outstanding contributions was that it made a scientific analysis of these two questions. Since then, following the policies of the 3d plenary session, the whole party has continuously deepened, enriched and developed its understanding of these two questions, and at the 6th plenary session the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC was adopted, which made more scientific and more complete expositions and provisions on these two questions. This shows that our party has insisted on combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Every communist and revolutionary must understand and master the correct viewpoint on these two questions and use it to guide his actions. Otherwise, he will not be able to keep a clear head and avoid making mistakes. In order to have a better understanding of the scientific expositions of the resolution on class struggle and principal contradiction, a brief review on the progress of our party's understanding of these two questions would be of some help.

We have now all unanimously agreed that the party's eighth national congress held in September 1956 was a great success. With regard to class struggle and the principal contradiction, the congress pointed out the socialist system had been basically established in our country. Although we had to continue fighting to complete the socialist transformation, to eliminate the system of exploitation and to further root out the counter-revolutionary remnants, the principal contradiction in our country was no longer the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie, but the contradiction between people's needs for a rapid development of the economy and culture and the backward state of economy and culture which could not satisfy the people's needs. The main task of the whole people was to concentrate their efforts on developing the socialist productive force and realizing the industrialization of the state so that the people's daily increasing material and cultural needs could be satisfied. Although there was still class struggle and it was necessary to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, the fundamental task was protecting and developing the productive force under the new production relations. Needless to say, these viewpoints were correct. They pointed out the way forward for the socialist cause in a new period. However, after 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong gradually deviated from these correct viewpoints and changed the correct formulations of the eighth national congress. He magnified and made absolute the idea of class struggle existing in a certain sphere of the socialist society and held that throughout the whole historical period of socialism, the bourgeoisie would continue to exist and would attempt to restore capitalism, so the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie would be the principal contradiction throughout the socialist society, and thus, all our work should "take class struggle as the key link." He even put forth such erroneous viewpoints as "the focal point is to struggle against those party members in power taking the capitalist road." Erroneous ideology is the source of erroneous actions. Guided by his erroneous theory in class struggle and the principal contradiction, Comrade Mao Zedong then initiated the "Great Cultural Revolution." This "Great Cultural Revolution," which was domestic turmoil, and the exploitation and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques were responsible for the severe disasters suffered by the party, the state and the people of all nationalities.

In October 1976, in accordance with the will of the party and the people, the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee smashed the counterrevolutionary Jiang Qing clique, thus putting an end to the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Normally, the erroneous theory on class struggle and the principal contradiction should have been gradually rectified after that, but actually it was not. As it was pointed out in the resolution, this, "of course, was partly due to the fact that the political and ideological confusion created in the decade-long 'Cultural Revolution' could not be eliminated overnight, but it was also due to the errors committed by Comrade Hua Guofeng in his capacity as chairman of the CCP Central Committee due to his adherence to 'leftist' guiding ideology." On the questions of class struggle and the principal contradiction, such errors were expressions of persistence in Comrade Mao Zedong's erroneous theories formulated in his later years. The 11th National Congress of the CCP convened in August 1977 played a positive role in exposing and repudiating the "gang of four" and mobilizing the whole party and whole people to build China into a powerful modern socialist state. However, owing to the limitations imposed by the historical conditions then and the influence of these mistakes, this congress reaffirmed the erroneous theories, policies and slogans of the "Great Cultural Revolution" instead of correcting them. Thus, during the 2 years after smashing the "gang of four" to the convention of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party and state advanced with great difficulties. This clearly shows that, in order to hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, it is necessary to resolutely bring order out of chaos and restore the true color of Mao Zedong Thought by correcting the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years.

The trend of history is irresistible and truth will eventually defeat falsehood. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in December 1978 boldly took on the historical mission of setting to rights things which have been thrown into disorder and, while resolutely and thoroughly exposing and criticizing the crimes of the counterrevolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques, began to conscientiously and comprehensively correct the "leftist" errors of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and earlier periods. The communique of the 3d plenary session pointed out: "In our country, there still exist a small number of counterrevolutionaries and criminal offenders who are hostile to and try to sabotage our socialist modernizations. We must never relax the class struggle against them or weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, the large-scale and turbulent class struggles of the masses have, in the main, come to an end. From 1979, the focus of the party's work should be shifted to socialist modernization." Although class status and the principal contradiction in our country were not specifically mentioned here, this problem was actually solved. That is to say, we should shift the focus of work to socialist modernization and stop using the slogan "take class struggle as the key link." This is entirely different from the appraisal and judgment of the 11th national congress.

After the 3d plenary session, our party continued to study the questions of class struggle and the principal contradiction. Under the guidance of the spirit of this plenary session, some theoretical workers emancipated their minds and went further into these questions. They offered many good opinions. In his speech at a meeting in March 1979, to discuss principles of theoretical work, while expounding on the four basic principles, Comrade Deng Xiaoping also expounded on the questions of class struggle and the principal contradiction. This speech greatly developed the spirit of the communique of the 3d plenary session. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "We do not support the magnification of class struggle. We do not hold that a bourgeoisie class exists within the party, or that a new bourgeoisie or other exploiting classes will emerge within the socialist society after the exploiting classes and the conditions for exploitation have been eliminated." He clearly pointed out here, that in our country, both the exploiting classes and the conditions for exploitation had already been eliminated. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said: "However, we must realize that under socialism, there are still offenders and other evildoers who do harm to our social order and new exploiters like grafters, embezzlers, profiteers and speculators. These cannot be completely eliminated even over a rather long period of time."

"The struggle against them is different from the struggle between classes in the past (for they cannot be an overt and complete class), but it is still class struggle in a special form, or a continuation of past class struggle under socialism, in a special form. We must exercise dictatorship over these antisocialist elements." In this respect, a new concept was put forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping after summing up historical experiences. That is, class struggle under socialism "is class struggle in a special form, or a continuation of past class struggle under socialism, in a special form." It tells us that attention should be paid to the specific characteristics of class struggle under socialism. Instead of using "new bourgeois elements," Comrade Deng Xiaoping used "new exploiters." According to Marx, bourgeois elements are those who exploit surplus value, the basis for which is the change of labor force into commodities and their exploitation through the hiring of labor. In our socialist society, though we cannot say that there is no one who exploits others through hiring labor, in most parts of the country it is very difficult to openly or secretly hire a large number of workers to run a factory or an enterprise. Although we cannot say that there are no such new bourgeois elements, it is difficult for them to emerge. However, there are quite a few people who, through various means, especially through making use of the loopholes in our state management system and the weak links of our work in all walks of life, engage in various exploitative activities, such as seeking private gains at public expense, smuggling and evading taxes, grafting, embezzling, profiteering and speculating, and so forth. It is more appropriate to call them "new exploiters" than "new bourgeois elements." Referring to the basic contradictions and principal contradiction in our society, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "As to the basic contradictions, I think it is better to follow what Comrade Mao Zedong said in his article 'On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.' Comrade Mao Zedong said, 'In socialist society the basic contradictions are still those between the production relations and the productive force and between the superstructure and the economic base.'" "Of course, by merely pointing out these basic contradictions, the problems are not completely solved. We must go deeper with concrete study. But in view of our practice over the past 20 years and more, it is appropriate to put the question in this way. In regard to the principal contradiction in this period, that is, the main problem or the main task for the whole party and people in the present period, as the third plenary session has already decided to shift the focus of work to socialist modernization, this problem has actually been solved. Our level of productive force is very low and is far from being able to satisfy the needs of the people and the state. This is the principal contradiction. And to solve this contradiction is the main task for us today." Comrade Deng Xiaoping tells us that we must not only see the basic contradictions but also the principal contradiction in each period. Only thus will we be able to set the main task for different periods.

Our level of understanding continues to rise. Until the convention of the second session of the Fifth NPC in June 1979, our party did not have a deep understanding of the questions of domestic class struggle and the principal contradiction. The report on the work of the government published in the name of Comrade Hua Guofeng had been fully discussed by the party Central Committee and was a continuation and development of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. In regard to the question of class struggle it pointed out: "Practice shows irrefutably that in our country (except for Taiwan) the feudal and capitalist systems of exploitation have been abolished and the system of small-scale production has been transformed, through appropriate and reasonable measures favored by the vast majority of the people, and that the socialist system, having undergone rigorous tests, has become firmly established. As classes, the landlords and the rich peasants have ceased to exist. For historical reasons, the capitalists in our country constitute a part of the people. Our government adopted a correct policy of buying them out and successfully transformed capitalist industry and commerce. The capitalists no longer exist as a class. After nearly 30 years of struggle and education, most members of these classes who are able to work, have been transformed into working people earning their own living in socialist society. The masters of our socialist society are the socialist workers, peasants and intellectuals and those other patriots who support socialism.

"There are contradictions of one sort or another among them but no conflict of fundamental interests, and the building and growth of socialism is to their common advantage." "Of course, there are still counterrevolutionaries and enemy agents, criminals and political degenerates who seriously disrupt socialist social order, and new exploiters such as grafters, embezzlers and speculators. Remnants of the 'gang of four' and of the old exploiting classes including the few unreformed landlords and rich peasants will persist in their reactionary stands and carry on antisocialist activities in the political and economic spheres. What is more, class struggle at home is closely connected with class struggle abroad. For these reasons, there will still be class enemies of all kinds in China for a long time to come, and we must exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat over them. Although they are few in number, we must under no circumstances relax our vigilance or lower our guard. Within the ranks of the people, the influence of bourgeois and feudal ideologies will continue for a long time. In face of these influences, we must engage in long-term struggle and education. While carrying out the four modernizations, boosting our productive force and raising labor productivity, we must continue to wage class struggle economically, politically and ideologically in correct ways so the 'it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise.'"

What merits attention here is that in this report, in analyzing the classes in our country, Taiwan was not included. It only referred to the mainland, where socialist transformation was carried out. On the mainland, since the feudal and capitalist systems have been abolished, the landlords, the rich peasants and the capitalists have ceased to exist as classes. This is, here, made clearer than before. Then, where are these people now? The report affirmed that most members of these classes who are able to work, have been transformed into working people earning their own living in socialist society. Thus, the exploiting classes have been eliminated and the social position and nature of their members have also changed.

While discussing this problem, some comrades asked is it too early to draw such a conclusion? Their reasoning is if we say the landlords, the rich peasants and the capitalists no longer exist as classes, are there still the peasants and the proletariat classes, which were their opposing classes? If the bourgeoisie has been eliminated, is it right to continue the dictatorship of the proletariat? As a matter of fact, this problem was solved by Stalin long ago. In his report "On the Draft Constitution of the USSR" made in 1936, when talking about the change of class structure in the USSR, Stalin pointed out that, under the conditions in which the bourgeoisie had been eliminated and the means of production had been transferred to the state, the working class could no longer be called the "proletariat." It had become an entirely new class, which had abolished the exploiting system, owning the means of production jointly with the whole people and was the leading force of the country. The Soviet peasantry too was no longer a class of small producers who were exploited by landlords, kulaks, merchants, profiteers and usurpers, but an entirely new collective-farm peasantry which was emancipated from exploitation and based its work and wealth on collective labor, and its economy on collective property. In our country, after the socialist transformation of the means of production was basically completed, there was also a fundamental change in the structure of social classes. The workers, being the opposite of the capitalist class, were no longer workers who sold manpower and who were exploited, but socialist workers who have freed themselves from being exploited, owning the means of production jointly with the whole people and become a leading force in the country. The peasants, being the opposite of the landlords and rich peasants, were no longer the peasants in the period of individual economy or the "land to the tiller" period, but socialist collective peasants who had emancipated themselves from exploitation and based their economy on collective means of production. The concept of "the people" is one which is defined by a specific historical category. It varied in content in different periods of development in our country. Before the completion of the socialist transformation, workers, peasants, the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie came within the category of "the people." Yet, after the completion of the socialist transformation, especially in the present period, we should admit that there are no longer the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie, and that the workers and the peasants are no longer the workers and peasants in the original sense.

"The people," as mentioned in the resolution, comprise all socialist working people and all patriots who support socialism and patriots who stand for the unification of the motherland. This is fundamentally different from the period before the socialism transformation.

As to the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin pointed out long ago that it was not only to abolish all exploiting classes, but also the differences between all classes. Therefore, after the exploiting classes and systems are abolished, the dictatorship of the proletariat still cannot be abolished. The abolishment of the exploiting classes and systems is only the completion of a part, an important part, of the historical mission entrusted to the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is simultaneously entrusted with the task of abolishing the differences between classes. In a certain sense, this task is a more arduous one than the abolishment of the exploiting classes and systems and will take a longer time to fulfill. At the same time, we should stress that when saying the exploiting classes are abolished, we do not mean that there are no more class enemies in our society. The "five elements" and the "two remnants," mentioned in the report delivered at the second session of the Fifth NPC are class enemies in our society. They take a hostile attitude toward the socialist system and, under suitable conditions, they will collude with each other and become a group force to attack our socialist system, our state under the people's democratic dictatorship and our party. This is why we should exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat over them. We should, under no circumstances, waver in adhering to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The domestic class struggle is inseparable from the class struggle in the outside world. At present, there are class struggles internationally. In the north, the Soviet social imperialists are bent on subjugating our country, and in the south, the Vietnamese regional hegemonists are frenziedly continuing their anti-Chinese activities. Both of them are hostile to our country. In some other countries, though having established friendly relations with our country, the reactionaries in their ruling class still persist in their anti-Chinese stand. Their intelligence agencies continue to collect intelligence on us or train their future agents in our country. Besides, we should also pay serious attention to the bourgeois way of life and ideology which they spread through various channels to corrode our minds and to corrupt our social values.

Referring to the principal contradiction, the report of the second session of the Fifth NPC pointed out: "The present level of our productive force is very low and falls far short of the needs of the people and the country. The realization of the four modernizations by the end of the century, the raising of our present low level of productivity to that befitting a modern nation and the consequent transformation of those parts of our present production relations and superstructure which hamper modernization and the eradication of all old habits detrimental to it -- this constitutes the principal contradiction to be resolved, the central task to be performed, by our entire people at the present stage. To perform this central task, we must persevere in the dictatorship of the proletariat and in class struggle. But class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in our country. In waging class struggle we must center it on, and serve the central task of, socialist modernization." This is identical with what Comrade Deng Xiaoping said at the meeting to discuss principles of theoretical work. The only difference is that it adds, that waging class struggle must center around the realization of the four modernizations and that those of our present production relations and superstructure which hamper the development of the productive force should be transformed. At the same time, it points out more clearly that class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction.

At the rally to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC in 1979, Comrade Ye Jianying further pointed out, in his report delivered on behalf of the party Central Committee, that class struggle exists in a certain sphere. He said: "As classes, the exploiting classes in our country no longer exist, but class struggle continues to exist within a certain sphere." Some people ask, "since the exploiting classes no longer exist as classes, why is there still class struggle?" Comrade Deng Xiaoping furnished an answer to this question in his report "On the Present Situation and Tasks" delivered in January 1980. He said: "These two aspects are all objective facts. Although we cannot say that all our present struggles against various counterrevolutionaries, evildoers and criminals who commit serious offenses and their gangs are class struggles, they are component parts of a class struggle."

Our understanding continued to develop with the progress of the situation. In December 1980, according to the new situation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping further developed the question of class struggle and the principal contradiction when he gave a speech at the central work conference. One of the most important points was to call our attention to "those who desire to see the world plunged into chaos." He pointed out now, in some places, a handful of people who desire to see the world plunged into chaos are using the method used in the "Great Cultural Revolution" to stir up new trouble. Some of them even clamor to launch a second "Great Cultural Revolution." In some places, a small minority of young people who went to support the construction of the border areas have stirred up new trouble; some illegal organizations and publications under the control of a handful of bad elements have emerged; some antiparty and antisocialist opinions have been openly published; some reactionary leaflets have been distributed and political rumors have been spread; the remnants of the "gang of four" have continued to make trouble. In some places, even such offenses as murder and arson, setting off explosions, committing robberies and thefts and rape, and abducting women to force them to engage in prostitution and the procuring of prostitutes have often occurred, and such criminal activities as smuggling and evading taxes, speculating and profiteering, offering and taking bribes, perverting justice for a bribe, drug trafficking and taking, and so forth have become more serious. Besides, serious violation of laws and discipline have often occurred, such as, revealing or selling state secrets, running counter to regulations by randomly giving awards, driving up prices to disrupt the market, and so forth. We must not take all this lightly and lower our guard. Some of these phenomena are the result of the activities of the counter-revolutionaries, some are the result of the counterattacks of the remnants of the "gang of four," some are the result of the sabotage of those who desire to see the world plunged into chaos, some are the result of the old practices of the remnants of the exploiting classes, and some are the result of the serious corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas. The nature of these phenomenon, some of them belong to the contradiction between ourselves and the enemy and the others, to a certain extent are expression of class struggle among the people.

This shows that, although class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in our society, it really exists and cannot be taken lightly. If we fail to take resolute measures in dealing with the above-mentioned problems, which are different in nature, and solve them promptly and in appropriate ways, they will continue to spread and will do serious harm to the political situation of stability and unity. Lacking a sufficient understanding of the gravity of these problems, some comrades have not taken strong measures against them or have even paid no attention to them. In this report, Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave us a clear and definite answer: there is the influence and reflection of class struggle within the people. Because of the corrosive influence of feudal and bourgeois ideas, some contradictions among the people are reflections of class struggle to some extent. But we should not regard all contradictions among the people as reflections of class struggle, for it only exists within certain limits. This is different from what was stated in the past.

After these analyses, it is easier for us to understand the viewpoint of class struggle and the principal contradiction set forth in the resolution. We can also see that the exposition of these two problems by the resolution is a brilliant crystallization of the wisdom of the whole party and the whole people since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and a summary of the experience and lessons of our party and state over the past 20 years and more. Now let us see how the resolution expounded on these two problems.

On the principal contradiction, the resolution pointed out: "After socialist transformation was fundamentally completed, the principal contradiction our country has had to resolve is that between the growing material and cultural needs of the people and the backwardness of social production. It was imperative that the focus of party and government work be shifted to socialist modernization centering on economic construction and that the people's material and cultural life be gradually improved by means of an immense expansion of the production force. In the final analysis, the mistake we made in the past was that we failed to persevere in making this strategic shift."

"We must never deviate from this focus, except in the event of large-scale invasion by a foreign enemy (and even then, it will still be necessary to carry on such economic construction as wartime conditions require and permit). All our party work must be subordinated to and serve this central task -- economic construction." Obviously, the basic spirit of this exposition on the principal contradiction is identical with what Comrade Deng Xiaoping said at the meeting to discuss principles of theoretical work and also with the formulation of the second session of the Fifth NPC. It is also identical with the formulation of the party's eighth national congress. This is an entirely correct formulation which is in conformity with the basic law of socialist society.

On the question of class struggle, the resolution pointed out: "Class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction, since the exploiters have been eliminated as classes. However, owing to certain domestic factors and influences from abroad, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions. It is necessary to oppose both the view that the scope of class struggle must be enlarged and the view that it has died out." This analysis and policy is also in conformity with the realities in our country and is very correct.

Some people ask: What does "within certain limits" mean, and why should we say this? The resolution pointed out: "We must correctly understand that there are diverse social contradictions in Chinese society which do not fall within the scope of class struggle." This means that in our society, there exist various contradictions and most of them do not fall within the scope of class struggle. Only a small part of these contradictions are within the scope of class struggle or are expressions of class struggle. This is also what "within certain limits" means. If we do not say this, it will be difficult for us to change the old idea which advocates that contradictions are ubiquitous at any time and in all matters. Without changing such an idea, although we say that the principal contradiction is not class struggle, the mistake of enlarging the scope of class struggle will be hard to avoid in our practical work. Some people suggested that the "certain limits" should be made more clear with a line drawn to show where class struggle does exist and where it does not. Obviously it is hard for anyone to do so, because things are different in different places. For example, there are much greater influences of bourgeois ideas in those places near Hong Kong and Macao than in other places in our country. How can we draw a line and set a framework for all localities to follow? What is important is to make concrete analysis of the concrete conditions, time and places, and then raise the problem that needs to be solved. Some comrades ask: In "class struggle may even grow acute under certain conditions," what does "certain conditions" refer to? We should say that it is also difficult to make rigid stipulations in this respect, that is, to state clearly under what conditions it can grow acute and under what conditions it cannot.

This is because the domestic and international economic and political situation is always changing. As an example, last year some senior middle schools launched election campaigns. This was originally not a serious matter. But if correct policy was not adopted and the illegal publications and organizations arising from the campaigns were legalized, such election campaigns would have been launched everywhere and, like in the "Great Cultural Revolution," it would have led our society into another great disorder. The wording of "within certain limits" and "under certain conditions" is highly principled and flexible. At the same time, it is also very appropriate. We must be good at understanding and grasping it. If everything needs to be rigidly stipulated by the central authorities, it would show that we are far too lazy. The essence of these two formulations are precisely that they require us to use our brains and make concrete analyses of concrete problems. We must not keep ourselves in a state of extreme nervousness as we did before, and we should, under no circumstances, lower our guard and become careless. We must be careful in dealing with social and political contradictions. As an ant's nest can even destroy a dike, should we not be more careful? In short, we must take correct and appropriate methods in handling problems of class struggle, oppose both the view that the scope of class struggle must be enlarged and the view that it has died out. Only thus can the situation of stability and unity be guaranteed and socialist modernization be promoted.

To sum up, over the past 20 years and more from the party's eighth national congress to the 3d and the 6th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have followed a zigzag course in understanding the problem of class struggle and the principal contradiction. In this tortuous course we had our bitter and costly experience and lessons. The lessons are dear, yet not in vain. We have finally scientifically understood the question of class struggle and the principal contradiction under socialist conditions and thus established a solid and reliable theoretical foundation for socialist modernization with a higher degree of democracy and civilization. This was hard-won. We must treasure this fruit, study it, grasp it and apply it in our practice. Meanwhile, we must continue to regard it as a science and continue the study of it, and in line with the new development of social practice, continue to enrich and perfect our understanding of it.

HONGQI URGES IMPROVING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK181455 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 21, 1 Nov 81 pp 9-12

[Editorial department's article: "Strive To Achieve a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Work Style"]

[Text] The No 21 issue of HONGQI magazine published an article entitled "Comrade Deng Xiaoping Talks on Questions of Correcting Party Work Style" which had been assembled from parts of speeches and reports given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping since 1977. These expositions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping set out earnestly, both concisely and comprehensively, and in a clear and vivid way the teachings of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on party building. These expositions have already played a major guiding role in the political life of our party and state, and constitute the ideological weapon for building the party in the new historical period. Further studying and practicing these expositions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping will undoubtedly continue to play a major role in restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style and enhancing the party's prestige and fighting strength.

Why did Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly put forward, in such a way, the question of party work style to the whole party? And why did the central leading comrades repeatedly stress "the question of work style of the ruling party is related to the question of life-and-death of the party?" This is a matter which gives us much food for thought. We can now clearly see that the question of work style is put forward as a fundamental question in the experience of the party's building over the past decades.

Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and amid long-term revolutionary struggles, our party has gradually cultivated and toughened a complete set of fine traditions and work style. The main points are: the work style of seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practices; the work style of working in close connection with the masses; the work style of launching criticism and self-criticism; the work style of wholeheartedly serving the masses; the work style of being humble and meticulous and launching arduous struggles; and so forth. This completely integrated fine work style is closely integrated with our party's line. It has emerged from the party's political, ideological and organizational lines and is, simultaneously, a guarantee for smoothly implementing the party's line, principles and policies. The masses are accustomed to judging our party by the work style of the party members and the party cadres. So long as our party members and party cadres, in particular, leading party comrades at all levels, truly uphold and carry forward the party's traditions and work style, and exemplarily implement the party's line, principles and policies with the spirit of working and struggling selflessly for the public interests, the broad masses will be united around our party and will sincerely follow the party. Thus, our party will overcome all difficulties and the revolutionary and construction causes will flourish. Our party is presently the ruling party and it shoulders the great historical mission of leading the people of all nationalities throughout the country, at the present stage, to construct a strong and modern socialist country and of struggling to achieve communism in the future. The historical mission demands that our party keep alive the youthful fervor for struggle of the proletariat. "Strengthening party leadership and correcting party work style is of critical significance at the current historical turning point where a heap of problems are awaiting solution and numerous tasks remain to be undertaken." (Speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the meeting to discuss the ideological guidelines for the party's theoretical work") At present, the leadership of the Central Committee is strong, the party's line, principles and policies are correct, and the leading comrades of the Central Committee are laboring day and night for the party's cause. However, speaking of the party as a whole, severe unsavory trends still exist in our ideology and work style and have become an obstacle on the path of constructing socialist modernization. If we pay no attention to fundamentally correcting the party work style, how can we uphold the four basic principles or guarantee the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies? Hence, how can we unite the broad masses to do a good job of actual work on various fronts and efficiently carry out the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization? All party comrades are acutely confronted with the question of party work style.

What is, in fact, the situation of our party work style? Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out that there has not been a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style. This was to point out primarily that our party work style has been turning for the better, not for the worse. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the Central Committee has put correcting the party's work style on its daily agenda and adopted a series of measures including the formulation and institution of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." Major progress has been made. We can see that there has been a notable turn for the better in party work style among a large number of party members and party cadres, and in particular, the leading cadres. This is a fact that we cannot deny. However, generally speaking, there has not yet been a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style, and revising and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style remains an urgent and important combat task.

For instance, there is the bourgeois liberalization trend of departing from the socialist track and party leadership; there are phenomena of bureaucratism in adopting an irresponsible attitude toward the tasks assigned by the party and people; there is departmentalist behavior in caring only for partial interests and harming the interests of the whole; there is erroneous behavior in waving the signboard of "representing the masses' interests" and taking advantage of the state the moment the chance arises, thus damaging the state's interests; there is pursuit of private interests, and all kinds of behavior that violates law and discipline; and there is anarchism and extreme individualism, and so on and so forth. These things still exist to a serious extent among some of our party members and cadres. This is a fact that must be acknowledged. This is because, due to the all-round internal conflict of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and especially to the sabotage carried out by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, our party's work style was completely ruined and the party's organism and image suffered tremendous damage. At the same time, the remnants of feudal thought which have come down from the old society and the influence of bourgeois thought still burden our society, while erosion caused by bourgeois thought from external sources is now becoming a pressure on our society. These things are reflected in various forms in our party. Therefore the whole party must continue to make efforts, grasp the correction of party work style as a priority affair in party building, and strive for a fundamental turn for the better either next year or soon after that.

As far as the question of correcting party work style is concerned, the majority of our party cadres hold a unanimous view. However, we can also see that some comrades argue over whether opposing rightism or leftism is of primary significance. Such a contention is of no significance today since the party has already fundamentally accomplished the task of turning chaos into order in its guiding ideology. For many years in the past, one of our party's principles has been to launch two-line struggles, carry out specific analyses of specific situations and oppose whatever is wrong. As far as actual practice is concerned, we still shoulder the task of correcting leftist mistakes. When the CCP Central Committee puts forward now the demand for opposing bourgeois liberalization, it does not imply that there is no need for further criticizing and correcting the leftist mistakes in our actual practice. Both leftism and rightism are defined on the basis of our party's guiding ideology, and we cannot use leftism or rightism to judge and generalize the nature of all passive phenomena. Some comrades even adopt a doubtful and resentful attitude toward the CCP Central Committee's proposal to oppose bourgeois liberalization and hold that correcting party work style is more important than opposing bourgeois liberalization. In the light of such a view, it seems that bourgeois liberalization is not an unsavory trend, that this erroneous tendency of advocating "absolute freedom" does not give rise to anarchism, extreme individualism or other bourgeois ideology, and that such an erroneous tendency does not constitute a question of party work style even if it has been seriously reflected within the party. It is obvious that this view is groundless. There exists a small number of people, including some party members and party cadres, who see our party as a dark picture and thus place themselves in a position that is antagonistic to the party. This is, in fact, a very serious mistake and is more than just a question of the party work style if the people involved are party members.

Some comrades lack sufficient confidence in correcting party work style and display a pessimistic and passive attitude toward it. It must be pointed out that there are no grounds for this pessimism, while a passive attitude is even more wrong. Why is this? First, many of our party members and cadres have consistently maintained the party's fine traditions and work style, and uprightness is the main current in the party, while unhealthy trends and bad practices are side issues; the masses and party members are extremely unhappy about unhealthy trends and are right now stepping up the struggle against them.

Second, the Central Committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission are resolved to improve the party's work style and are currently making serious efforts to solve one by one the existing problems in party work style. In addition, the leading comrades of the Central Committee have already set examples and demanded that "the central organs set an example for the whole country." Third, party organizations in many places and departments have taken action to improve party work style and are currently taking a series of relatively effective measures to that end. Fourth, and most fundamental, our party, as a great Marxist party that has undergone long testing in struggle, has always regarded unhealthy trends and practices as illegal and impermissible under the party's rules and regulations, and has consistently opposed them. This is because these things are diametrically opposite to the party's nature of a proletarian vanguard force. "We possess the Marxist-Leninist weapon of criticism and self-criticism. We can get rid of unsavory practices and maintain fine work style." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" vol 4, p 1377) Historical experience shows that, under correct leadership and guidance of the correct line, the party's work style will definitely be improved. Our party work style was very good and won the masses' general approval during the Yanan period, liberation war period and in the 1950's since the founding of the state. We have ample reason for believing that, under the leadership of the Central Committee, we will certainly be able to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style and to do still better in building our party.

Of course, we must also fully realize that we are bound to encounter difficulties in correcting and changing the party's work style. Most of the difficulties are not trivial ones and we must not lower our guard. The reason for this is that certain unsavory trends are of long standing and are deep-rooted, and obstacles from various aspects are bound to crop up in the course of making corrections. Some people promote unsavory trends taking advantage of the flaws of our party's leadership system and the weak links in the work of all sectors and trades. Thus, correcting unsavory trends demands that we improve and perfect the party's leadership system and the work system of all departments and units. The development of certain unsavory trends is also a reflection of class struggle in a certain realm. Can it be termed unsavory for those new exploiting elements who steal, engage in speculation, smuggling and tax evasion, and practice corruption to rope in and corrupt our party members and party cadres? We are struggling against unsavory trends in close connection with struggling against these new exploiting elements. In addition, corrupt organization and corrupt work style are crisscrossed in some districts and some departments, and corrupt organization always shields corrupt work style. The existence of the remnants of feudal ideology and the invasion of bourgeois individualism and bourgeois liberalization are the principal ideological root of the unsavory party work style. These corrupt thoughts always and for a long period of time affect our party's forces. Therefore, we must fight long-term tenacious battles in order to struggle against various unsavory trends inside the party. We communists have always been dauntless before difficulties. Will we shrink back at the sight of the difficulty in correcting party work style and attempt nothing and accomplish nothing? Our party's combat style is to press forward in the face of difficulties, dare to do anything, and be bold and good at solving all problems that we are confronted with.

It is necessary for all party comrades to make concerted efforts in order to rapidly achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. It is necessary, first of all, for all party comrades to sincerely support the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee. Each and every one of our party members and party cadres, in particular the leading cadres, must spontaneously and conscientiously abide by the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style and strive to become qualified Communist Party members.

As far as the question of party work style is concerned, leading comrades at all levels should have a clear-cut and firm stand, play exemplary roles and set good examples. Party organizations at all levels must be bold in upholding principles and must also vigorously support and commend those people who are bold in struggling against unsavory trends. We must promptly change the situation, if some good comrades are found isolated in certain places. As regards those comrades who have been engaging in promoting unsavory trends, we welcome their conscientious corrections. And regarding those party members who recklessly corrupt party work style and refuse to repent despite repeated lessons, we must carry out severe criticism and necessary struggles against them; and serious cases of a malicious nature are subject to party disciplinary action or legal sanction.

The party's loud appeal to the public to correct party work style makes some people worry whether it means promoting leftism again. In order to struggle against the unsavory trends, we must adopt appropriate principles and means and work in a resolute and scheduled way. Simultaneously, we must prevent simplification and reckless deeds and still must not promote "cruel struggles or merciless blows." However, the main problem existing currently in many districts and units is that the authorities concerned pay no attention to supporting or commanding good people and good deeds and dare not criticize, expose or deal with those people who are engaged in promoting the unsavory trends and their erroneous deeds. They only skirt round difficulties, manifesting weak and lax leadership. This is one of the important factors accounting for why there has not yet been a turn for the better in party work style. The party Central Committee has already pointed out: party organizations in which such a phenomenon is found must rapidly change their state of weakness and laxity and must be truly strengthened. Leadership groups should make certain appropriate readjustments if some comrades fail to meet the job requirements. However, what should we do in the case of inefficient leading cadres? Thus, it demands that they be determined, and act on their own initiative to conscientiously carry out self-criticism. At present, whether we can uphold the party's fine work style, struggle against the unsavory trends or resolutely correct unsavory practices is a test confronting party members.

In the course of struggling against the unsavory trends, some comrades are afraid of hurting the feelings of the old and senior colleagues, old fellow colleagues, old folks and old subordinates. "All those without feelings may not be true heroes" (from a poem by Lu Xun); we communists also care about feelings. Lenin said: "There has never been, nor can there be, any human search for truth without 'human emotions.'" ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 20, p 255) We always treat our fervent love toward the party, the motherland and the people and our hatred toward our enemy, bad people and bad deeds as the motive force to push forward our causes. We absolutely cannot allow our personal feelings to go beyond or take the place of our feelings toward the causes of our party and the people. It is because we fervently love the party and the people that we cannot withstand the unsavory trends which jeopardize the party and the people. Emotions, and in particular personal emotions, always hoodwink reason. People will be easily led astray if we only stress personal feelings in disregard of party principles. As a matter of fact, launching education by criticism of those comrades who have engaged in promoting unsavory trends and helping them correct their mistakes is a lofty and valuable proletarian sentiment. There is no comparison between such unselfish sentiments and those kinds of vulgar feelings such as practicing favoritism and sheltering others' mistakes.

In dealing with those comrades who are engaged in practicing unsavory trends, it can be said that our party has already shown utmost endurance and has urged time and again with good intentions.

Nevertheless, some people simply do not take heed of them and persist in their old ways, pushing party regulations and laws to the back of their minds. All party members are equal before the party constitution and party discipline. "Nobody can act in violation of the party constitution and party discipline. Anyone who does so will be subject to disciplinary punishment. No one is allowed to interfere or remain at large." (Deng Xiaoping: "Speech delivered at an enlarged meeting of the central Politburo") We must adopt educational, administrative, economic, party disciplinary and legal means to check those who try every possible means to promote unsavory trends and violate law and discipline from taking advantage in all aspects and absolutely forbid them from remaining at large. We must make extra efforts to grasp and carry out investigation into cases which are greatly harmful, exert malicious influence and have hard roots. It is necessary to deal with them openly in order to strike blows at the sinister mood, promote healthy tendencies and educate the party members and the masses. The resolution adopted at the sixth plenary session pointed out: "It is necessary to rectify the party organizations, purify the party's forces and eradicate those corrupt elements who always suppress the masses." This is an important decision which represents the whole party's will and we must resolutely implement it.

We now shoulder a heavy burden and the masses have set very high demands on us. At his speech delivered at the sixth plenary session, Comrade Chen Yun said: "The Central Committee and the whole party must work cautiously and conscientiously." In order to rapidly bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style so as to subsequently bring about an improvement in the social mood and social order, all of our party members should enhance our revolutionary vigor, give play to our pioneer roles and try our best to accomplish our tasks."

XIAO HAN, PROVINCIAL LEADERS VISIT SUZHOU STORE

OW090435 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The Xuanmiaoguan emporium of industrial artware with its distinctive local features in Suzhou municipality has attracted many visitors. Those attending a national discussion meeting on the production and supply of small commodities and farm implements have in the past few days visited the emporium, including Xiao Han, vice chairman of the State Economic Commission; Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee; Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; and Governor Hui Yuyu and Vice Governor Wang Bingshi of our province. They spoke highly of the new, unique organizational form of the emporium.

JIANGXI MILITARY INDUSTRY ADOPTS ECONOMIC SYSTEM

OW122215 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The Jiangxi provincial office of the national defense industry and local military industrial enterprises directly under the office have adopted the economic responsibility system, including assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses and sharing extra profits. In October, the negative situation was thoroughly changed. They completely made up deficits and increased surpluses.

Since last year, Jiangxi's military industrial enterprises faced a serious shortage of production tasks and suffered serious deficits. Under those difficult circumstances, the provincial office of the national defense industry and the provincial finance department adopted the financial contract system, including assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses, which would remain in effect within the coming 5 years. The enterprises directly under the office also adopted the economic responsibility system. All economic targets were relayed to workshops and work teams. The responsibilities shouldered by units at different levels were very clear. The enterprises were also strict and fair in meting out rewards and punishments. Since then, all military industrial enterprises have promoted production to open all avenues for incomes on the one hand and firmly grasped economic accounting and practiced economy on the other. They have fully tapped potential in production, brought into full play the superiority in techniques and equipment in military industrial enterprises and made great efforts to develop the production of industrial products for civil use after guaranteeing the fulfillment of military industrial production task.

At present, these enterprises are producing in large quantities dozens of products for civil use, including bicycles and their assembly parts, electric fans, electric meters, radios, recorders, hardware, instruments, wooden articles, industrial products, air guns, oil drilling and coal mining equipment and small farm machinery and tools. Their patterns and colors and varieties have gradually increased as has their output. As a result, the proportion of the output value of products for civil use in the total industrial output value increased to 44.4 percent from 1979's 24 percent. They have also taken effective measures to increase the man-hour utilization ratio and reduce losses from work stoppage, spared no efforts to reduce consumption of raw and other materials and power, produced more up-to-standard products, strengthened economic accounting, practiced economy in management expenses and curtailed non-productive expenses to the minimum so the cost of products has been markedly reduced.

The adoption of the economic responsibility system has favorably promoted the development of production and achieved remarkable economic results. The military industrial enterprises in the province suffered a 37.6 percent lower deficit than planned last year. As of the end of October this year, total industrial output value had increased by 30 percent over the corresponding period last year and had surpassed last year's total industrial output value. The sale incomes increased by 76 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

JIANGXI READJUSTS, DEVELOPS DEFENSE INDUSTRY

OW181027 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The industrial and mining enterprises under the national defense industry system in Jiangxi Province attach importance to developing agricultural and sideline production. As a result, they not only have improved the livelihood of workers and staff members, but have opened up broad new fields of production, solved the employment problem for family members and children of workers and staff members, relieved them of family worries and accelerated the readjustment and development of the National Defense Industry.

In 1980, the national defense industry system in the province possessed more than 4,890 mu of farmland and produced 1.52 million jin of grain, 4.38 million jin of vegetables and 190,000 jin of pork.

Many of the national defense enterprises are located in mountainous areas, and supply of farm and sideline products and employment of employees' children are major problems. In order to relieve workers and staff members of these worries, the enterprises relied on their own resources, set up one farming and sideline production base after another and energetically developed agriculture and diversified economic undertakings. In addition to growing grain and vegetables, they have in the past few years raised cattle, kept bees and milch cows, grown watermelons, made cakes and pastries, [words indistinct] engaged in many kinds of service trades, and set up small mills and small factories, providing jobs for a large number of dependents. In the past 2 years, more than 14,690 unemployed dependents found work, and in the first half of the current year, more than 3,150 were employed. In some enterprises, all formerly unemployed young people have now found work.

In order to do a good job in farming and sideline production, the provincial national defense industry office has set up a special department responsible for overall planning and arrangements. Many industrial and mining enterprises have placed farming and sideline production on the agenda of party committees, held meetings periodically to check up on the work and make plans and, in accordance with actual needs, run various types of study classes. Since the latter half of the last year, 10 cooking classes in 3 groups and 2 (?sericulture) training classes have been run. Training classes on animal husbandry and horticulture are being planned.

Many enterprises have implemented production responsibility systems at their farming and sideline production bases. The (Xinghuo) machinery plant has adopted a contract system for farming and sideline production, under which responsibilities are spelled out on planting, management and profit and rewards are given for overfulfillment of quotas. In 2 years the plant has earned 770,000 yuan from farming and sideline production, of which 440,000 yuan are put aside in an accumulation fund. Per capita income averaged 55 yuan a month last year. Recently the provincial national defense industry office held a meeting at this plant to exchange experiences in farming and sideline production and to sum up and popularize the plant's experience.

WANG ZHEN SPEAKS AT JIANGXI ARMY SCHOOL

OW140755 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Accompanied by Yang Chengwu and (Quan Shixian), commander and deputy commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, inspected the Nanchang army school. There he met the leading cadres, retired old cadres and responsible comrades of all departments of the school and gave an important speech on the morning of 12 November.

Comrade Wang Zhen said: The party Central Committee and its Military Commission attach great importance to the building of the army and military academies and schools. To step up the army's modernization and regularization it is first necessary to make great efforts to run military academies and schools well in order to train more and better qualified personnel for the army. The school's responsibility is heavy yet glorious. As modern science and technology advance, requirements of military academies and schools become increasingly more exacting. The education and training in these schools must meet these requirements. To build a modernized army a high degree of scientific knowledge and culture is indispensable. Military academies and schools must concentrate on this field so cadets trained in these schools must not only be militarily well-qualified but well-versed in natural science and history. You must undergo strict training and demand much of yourselves. You must steadily and effectively foster a good work style, strengthen education on tradition, work hard and run the school diligently and in a thrifty manner.

Comrade Wang Zhen said we must treasure the present excellent situation of stability and unity existing throughout our country. We comrades in the army must take the lead in upholding and supporting the four basic principles and play the role of great pillars in accordance with the requirement laid down by Vice Chairman Deng. He said the present international situation is excellent. However, we should never lower our guard; we should heighten our vigilance and strengthen our preparedness against war so we will be able to fight wherever the party Central Committee directs us to do so. This is also our army's tradition. We must continue and carry forward this glorious tradition. [passage indistinct]

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ON STUDENT ADMISSIONS TO CCP

OW181223 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] According to GUANGMING RIBAO, in a report delivered at the recently held Zhejiang provincial conference on ideological and political work in schools, Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, said: At present, the number of party members among intellectuals is rather small. Party committees at all levels should do a good job in party-building among intellectuals and build up the party's strength in the educational field by leadership in a well-planned way. At present, there are more than 1,098,000 party members in Zhejiang Province, but in the scientific and technological, educational, cultural, public health and sports circles, they account for only 5.6 percent of the total. The number of party members among university students, as a reserve cadre force, is even smaller -- only 2 percent of the total number of university students. This state of affairs, if not changed, is detrimental to arousing intellectuals' enthusiasm, improving ideological and political work in schools, forging close ties between the party and intellectuals and changing, step by step, the composition of party membership and leading bodies.

In his report, Tie Ying also expressed the provincial party committee's ideas on how to strengthen party leadership over educational work.

BRIEFS

JIANGXI NEW COUNTY -- With the approval of the State Council on 22 October 1981, the Jinggangshan Revolutionary Committee was abolished and replaced by Jianggangshan County. The administrative area of the newly established county will be the same as that covered by the former Jinggangshan Revolutionary Committee, namely, (Xiaqi), (Huangao), (Changping), (Nashan) and (Xiaping) communes and a reclamation farm. With the county people's government seated at (Siping), Jianggangshan County will be under the jurisdiction of Jian Prefecture. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 81 OW]

YUNNAN ANALYZES ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK170909 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text of Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee's "Views on the Implementation of Economic Responsibility Systems in Industrial Production in Yunnan" recently approved and transmitted by the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government]

[Excerpts] I. The situation in regard to the establishment of economic responsibility systems in Yunnan's industrial enterprises.

Yunnan was relatively early in pushing forward economic responsibility systems in industrial enterprises. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, it has conducted pilot projects aimed at enlarging the decisionmaking power of 195 enterprises. It has practiced the provision of fixed amounts of subsidy for deficits in small iron-smelting plants and small nitrogenous fertilizer plants. It has specified the economic responsibility of enterprises and aroused their enthusiasm, thus scoring outstanding achievements. The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government have affirmed the four experiences which are centered on retaining a certain percentage of profits. Starting from 1980, they have also widely popularized these experiences among all industrial and communications enterprises throughout the province. This has resulted in outstanding economic results and an improvement in business management.

Since the beginning of this year, amid the new situation of a further readjustment in the national economy, production in some localities and departments has continued to increase steadily and their revenue has also increased. However, because of our lack of a complete understanding of the relations between readjustment and reform, we did not grasp firmly enough the popularization of economic responsibility systems in the province and production was, at one stage, affected to a certain degree.

With the implementation of the spirit of the national forum on reform of systems, the national conference on industry and communications and particularly the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, people's understanding has been enhanced, thus quickening the pace of pushing forward the economic responsibility systems. According to statistics of 1,331 industrial and communications enterprises at and above the county level which are included in the province's budget, 1,222 have practiced various responsibility systems including contracts for profits, retention of certain percentages of profits by enterprises, retention of certain percentages of additional profits by enterprises after fulfillment of quotas and contracts for deficits. This number accounts for 92 percent of the total number of enterprises. Within the enterprise themselves, they have relatively widely popularized the various forms of distribution of income including piece rates, piece rates after fulfillment of certain output quotas, floating wage rates, progressive bonuses for workpoints and fixed bonuses for contracts. The metallurgical system has publicized the method of integrating the basic rates with bonuses and allowing them to float together and has also gained preliminary experiences.

With the implementation of economic responsibility systems, industrial production has developed and economic effects have been enhanced. Since the beginning of June, production has increased month after month and so have taxes and profits delivered to the state. The situation has been excellent. The current major problems are:

1. Most of the units have not done a good job in promoting a responsibility system which regulates the economic relationship between the state and enterprises.

2. The enterprises have been very slow in implementing the internal distribution method which manifests the principle of remuneration according to work while the tendency toward egalitarianism has been, and is still, relatively popular.

3. Ideological and political work has been somewhat relaxed and some units have actually not done any detailed work in a timely way to correct the workers' tendency to judge things in terms of money.

All these problems should be gradually solved in our future practice.

II. Views on further putting the economic responsibility systems on a sound basis and perfecting them.

During the last 2 months of this year and in the new year, we must further perfect the responsibility system of the enterprises toward the state. We must emphatically do a good job of promoting the principle of distribution according to work within enterprises and seriously solve the problems of the workers "eating from the same big pot" and securing an "iron rice bowl." At the same time, we must follow the principle of devoting the same efforts to strengthening management and supervision as to enlivening the enterprises and gradually establish an effective supervisory method. We must guide the production enthusiasm of the enterprise managers and workers and their sense of responsibility of being the masters of their own affairs -- which have been aroused through the implementation of economic responsibility systems -- toward improving enterprise management and administration and striving to enhance economic effects.

The provincial, prefectural and county offices and bureaus of industry and communications may adopt, as a means of financial management at the respective equivalent levels, (or the county economic committees for financial management in various counties) the methods of contracts for profits delivered to the state, contracts for deficits, contracts for progressive increase in profits or retention of percentages of excess profits after fulfillment of profit quotas. Some of these may be fixed and remain unchanged for 3 years. The basic quotas for the contracts should, in general, be based mainly on the planned profits, or may be calculated from the average profits over the past 3 years. Nonetheless, it may be negotiable in special cases. The office, bureau and county economic committees are responsible for financial management at the equivalent levels and for centralizing the control of profits and deficits. With the coordination of the financial departments, the contracted office, bureau and county economic committees should distinguish between different situation and issue instructions themselves regarding the methods of contracts and profit retention to be adopted by enterprises. Nevertheless, most of the profits retained should be left to the enterprises while a small part of them should be used by the departments in charge for regulatory purposes in order to overcome the problem of some enterprises being content and some unhappy in a single trade. They should not centralize the control of the financial rights of enterprises, because this would adversely affect the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers. Regarding the forms of economic responsibility systems to be adopted by enterprises, we must adopt such measures as are suitable to the conditions of the factories and must not adopt measures indiscriminately irrespective of the actual conditions.

In implementing the method of contracts, the key link lies in determining a reasonable basis quota for contracts and a reasonable percentage of profits to be retained. We must give consideration to both increasing the state's revenue on the basis of development in production and also consider the changes in the enterprises' annual level of profits and losses and in other objective conditions. We must allow the enterprises to realize that it is possible to overfulfill quotas and gain additional profits by making great efforts. For enterprises which have great difficulty in making a profit, the percentage of profits retained by them should be larger. Where the opposite is true, the percentage should be appropriately smaller.

When drawing up contracts, we should not just pay attention to profits. With reference to state plans, we should conduct a comprehensive appraisal of the targets of output, product quality, product varieties, material and fuel consumption, costs and safety in production. For each enterprise, the number of targets for assessment may vary and have different emphases. For each appraised target the enterprise fails to fulfill, an equivalent reduction should be made in the percentage of profits it will retain. We must resolutely stop the incorrect practices of disregarding the state's interests and the social needs, manufacturing in a rough and slipshod way, shifting the burden of production onto others and also that of working energetically when the profits are large, working in a half-hearted way when the profits are small and ceasing to work when there are no profits. Apart from the basic bonus funds and welfare funds, 60 percent of the profits retained by enterprises should, in principle, be used for developing production. Those enterprises which have not yet established their internal economic responsibility systems should implement them as quickly as possible; while those which have already established them should seriously sum up their experiences and, through discussions in the workers congresses, further perfect their system.

Compared with past practice in implementing internal responsibility systems, the following are the most effective methods.

1. Piece rate system. This is an effective method which can relatively properly manifest the principle of distribution according to work. As soon as approval is secured after an assessment, enterprises which have been properly rectified and have the necessary conditions may push forward with it step by step and in a planned way.
2. Piece rates after fulfillment of certain output quotas. This system takes into consideration the interests of both the new and veteran workers and also helps to mobilize the enthusiasm of all the workers. Most of our enterprises should actively create conditions and push this system forward.
3. Floating wage rates. In the implementation of this method, the part of the wage rates which is floating generally amounts to about 30 percent of the standard wage rate. However, factories and mines which have the necessary conditions may float the entire wage rate. This is a new experiment marking a transition from a reasonable distribution of bonuses to a reform of the wage system. We must seriously do a good job of conducting pilot projects for its implementation, sum up experiences and push the method forward step by step.

It is necessary to do a good job of implementing the responsibility system for management personnel, clearly define their responsibilities and obligations and link their remuneration with the fruits of labor of the workers who are directly engaged in production -- that is, practice the system of linking remuneration to output. Thus, we can form for the whole enterprise a closely knit and interwoven economic responsibility system.

All enterprises which practice the methods of piece rates or piece rates after fulfillment of certain output quotas should have a sound leadership group, adequate production tasks and relatively normal production, supply and marketing systems. They should have egalitarian and advanced output quotas, reasonable unit prices for calculation of piece rates and a relatively sound management system. It is also necessary to strictly enforce the procedures of assessment and approval; implementation of the two above piece rate methods is not permitted without the approval of the labor departments and the departments in charge.

After a definite period of trial implementation and revision, the output quotas and unit prices should be determined. When there is a technical reform or a change in the structure of products, however, they should be revised in a timely way; otherwise, generally there should not be any arbitrary changes. It would be most appropriate to revise and amend them about every 6 months.

At present, in our implementation of piece rates and piece rates after fulfillment of certain output quotas, we should adopt a cautious attitude and control the implementation of systems because it has always been difficult to determine a reasonable quota. Those enterprises which have already implemented these systems should further sum up their experiences and make improvements. Those enterprises which have set their output quotas on the low side and where the average increase in the workers' income has exceeded the standard wage rates by 25 to 30 percent, or those which have established some unreasonable output quotas should, when summing up their experiences at the end of the year, mobilize the masses to revise the output quotas and improve and perfect them. For some individual enterprises which have managed to increase the workers' income by reducing the state's income, they must resolutely carry out rectification and make improvements before a deadline is set.

For workers under the systems of piece rates and piece rates after fulfillment of certain output quotas, their remuneration for turning out products in excess of the output quotas has been covered in the cost of wages; so there should be no more drawing of money for bonus funds nor any distribution of production bonuses. The total amount of wages may vary upward or downward along with the results of the enterprises' production and management. When enterprises greatly overfulfill the state plans, the total amount of wages may also exceed the original plan; otherwise, it should be below it. It is forbidden to practice piece rates when there are production tasks set and practice the time rates when there are no production tasks set. It is also forbidden to give only rewards and no penalties and turn the piece rates after the fulfillment of certain output quotas into piece-rate bonuses after fulfillment of certain output quotas.

For those enterprises which at the moment still do not have the necessary conditions to practice any of the above three methods, they may continue to practice the system of time rates plus bonuses, which includes the methods of piece-rate bonuses for overfulfillment of output quotas, bonuses for workpoints, bonuses for fixed contracts, bonuses for cost reduction and bonuses for increases in output.

The quotas for bonuses should float along with the business results of the enterprises. It is necessary to follow the 1981 document No 181 of the provincial people's government and implement floating quotas. Beginning next year, apart from those enterprises which have incurred losses for some objective reasons and which may continue to draw money for bonus payments along with, and as part of, the total amount of standard wage rates, all other enterprises should, in principle, draw money from the percentages of profits retained by them. Enterprises which conduct assessment for bonuses at different grades should change their system and adopt methods of distribution according to work such as progressive bonuses for workpoints and piece-rate bonuses after fulfillment of certain output quotas. They should mete out rewards as well as penalties and resolutely curb egalitarianism. It is necessary to reasonably control the workers' income and wages should not be increased too much in any given year. It is necessary to look forward and behind and take one's neighbors into consideration. That part of the money which is in excess of the quotas for bonuses may be transferred to the collective welfare funds and reserve funds or set aside in case production in the following year drops.

III. Strengthen leadership and ideological and political work.

In the course of pushing forward the economic responsibility systems, we must also do a good job of promoting the following tasks:

1. We must strengthen ideological and political work. All workers on the industrial and communications front must develop an understanding of the overall situation, strengthen unity, share the state's cares and burdens and make more contributions to the four modernizations.

2. We must take establishing economic responsibility systems as a point of departure and do a good job of promoting the rectification of enterprises. We must do solid work and do a good job of promoting work in the "three aspects" at the basic levels. We must establish, one by one, the basic data, different kinds of quotas, calculation of strength, quality control, maintenance and repair of equipment and other basic tasks, systems of rules and regulations and methods of appraisal and put them on a sound basis.
3. We must straighten our financial and economic discipline. We must commend those who abide by discipline and laws and strictly handle those who violate financial and economic discipline. We must also economically penalize those enterprises which willfully raise their prices, manufacture in a rough and slipshod way and fail to fulfill the state's production plans.
4. All enterprises must actively push forward the systems of auditing at different levels, internal accounting, internal price setting, internal marketing and internal banking in order to facilitate an improvement in economic effects and the implementation of the economic responsibility systems.
5. We must do a good job in promoting democratic management of enterprises and bring into full play the functions of the workers, congresses and the spirit of workers being the masters of their own affairs.

YUNNAN HOLDS TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS' CONGRESS

HK140740 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Summary] The first Yunnan Provincial Congress of Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League members and Taiwan compatriots opened in Kunming on 6 November. Attending were Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League members, representatives of the Taiwan compatriots and representatives specially invited, a total of 48 people altogether. Also attending were Zhu Jiabi, provincial CCP committee standing committee member and United Front Work Department director of the provincial CCP committee; Yang Kecheng, vice governor, vice chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and chairman of the provincial federation of industry and commerce; and Wang Jiesan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. The congress will elect the committee of the Yunnan Provincial Branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and the Administrative Committee of the Yunnan Provincial Friendship Association of Taiwan Compatriots. Tian Fuda, vice chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, spoke at the congress.

Concludes 10 Nov

HK140740 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Summary] The first Yunnan Provincial Congress of Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League members and Taiwan compatriots concluded on the afternoon of 10 November. The participants in this congress listened to and examined and discussed the report given by the preparatory group for the Yunnan Provincial Branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, studied the regulations of the league and the regulations of the Yunnan Provincial Friendship Association of Taiwan compatriots and elected the first committee of the Yunnan Provincial Branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and the first administrative committee of the Yunnan Provincial Friendship Association of Taiwan Compatriots. Zhu Jiabi, director of the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the closing ceremony.

HEBEI COMMENTATOR PROMOTES DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

HK190617 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Get a Thoroughly Good Grasp of the Important Matter of Democratic Elections"]

[Text] Eighty-three counties and municipal districts in our province have not held direct elections at the county level, accounting for 46.6 percent of the total number of counties and municipal districts in our province. We are a long way behind other fraternal provinces. Recently, the province convened an election work conference and the leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee stressed that direct elections at county level all over the province must be completed by the end of this year, and before the spring festival at the latest. There are some 50 days to go to the new year. The CCP committees at all levels must attach great importance to this work and ensure that they can successfully complete the electoral work this winter on schedule.

There are favorable conditions for us to launch electoral work this winter. First of all, by implementing the spirit of the party's sixth plenary session in an all-round way, cadres and masses all over the province have boosted their spirit and further emancipated their minds. Second, the whole province has conducted through and widespread criticism against leftism and against the errors of the former principal responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee. We have further brought order out of chaos, redressed the unjust, false and wrong cases, and implemented the party's policies adopted at the third plenary session; in particular, we have implemented the policies on cadres. All this has speeded up readjustment of the leadership groups and promoted unity among the masses. Third, all localities have gained experience from the electoral work in the past 2 years. So long as the leaders at all levels are good at making use of these favorable conditions, resolutely trust and rely on the masses, seriously implement the "electoral law", the "local organic law" and other relevant policies, and work in a down-to-earth manner, it is entirely possible for them to complete the direct election work at the country level on schedule.

However, considering the actual situation in our province, at present some unfavorable factors still exist in the electoral work. The main factor is that leading comrades of a few units do not understand the significance of electoral work, nor do they see that the masses are eager to realize democracy in political life. Some people held that "elections are but mere formalities." Others held that an election is a flexible task and it can be carried out at any time in the future. Some others find elections troublesome, and worry that elections might affect normal production and work. Therefore, they do not attach importance to election work nor give priority to it in the party committee agendas. We hope that leading comrades of these units will enhance their understanding and change the present situation of weak leadership over election work.

The experience of electoral work in the past 2 years in our province has given an affirmative answer to the question of whether election work is important. In localities where elections have been held, we can find great changes in the work style of the cadres, the leadership groups have been significantly strengthened and in general, the masses have received education in socialist democracy and legal system and changed their mental attitudes; there is a flourishing scene in production and the situation of stability and unity has been strengthened. This shows that a democratic election is welcomed and supported by the people. It can kindle the masses' enthusiasm for socialism and it helps to promote the development of economic construction and meet the needs of the four modernizations. Considering the overall situation, a democratic election is an important component of the general task for the new period, and a principal step in strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system in our country. It is also an important measure to ensure that the people are the masters of our country, and it plays an extremely significant role in improving the leadership of the party and the people's government, promoting the reform of the cadre system in our country, consolidating and promoting the people's democratic dictatorship and gradually building our country into a powerful, modern, highly democratic civilized socialist state. Therefore, it is both erroneous and impractical to underestimate the importance of elections or treat them as an extra duty and to think of elections as conflicting with production and work.

At present, people in a number of counties are afraid of difficulties and find that they do not have enough time to criticize leftism, implement policies, readjust leadership groups, promote production responsibility systems and enhance production, as well as carry out elections. They find themselves having too many things to attend to and it is impossible for them to complete the task by the end of this year. Such worries are actually unnecessary. Criticizing leftism, implementing the policies and readjusting the leadership groups are important preparatory tasks for elections; they can only promote elections, and there is no contradiction between them. As for other work, so long as we divide the tasks rationally, and make overall plans, they will not affect the election and it is entirely possible for us to complete the task on schedule.

The 83 counties and municipal districts in our province which have not held direct elections are now carrying out such elections, one after the other. In order to do a good job in electoral work, the leaders at all levels should do a good job in studying the "electoral law," the "local organic law" and the relevant policies. At the same time, they must grasp electoral work, strengthen the organs for this work, train core members for the election, publicize the "electoral law" among the masses and help the masses to do a good job in holding elections. In the course of the elections, they must uphold the mass line, fully demonstrate democracy, strictly abide by the law, support the rights of the masses in being the masters of our country and ensure that the masses can elect the people's representatives and the leadership groups according to their own will. All localities must have overall and rational plans and make suitable arrangements for elections, production and work so as to successfully complete the electoral work at the county level in our province.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA INSPECTS LUAN HE PROJECT

SK160548 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, accompanied by Li Ruihuan, deputy mayor of Tianjin Municipality and general director of the Luan He diversion project; Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee; Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee; and Hu Qili, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and mayor of the municipality, recently visited the construction site of the Luan He diversion project to greet and comfort the masses and soldiers there.

On behalf of Tianjin's people, Comrade Chen Weida and others thanked the CCP committees and the people of Qianxi and Zunhua Counties in Hebei Province for their support for the Luan He diversion project and also spoke highly of their noble style. The leading comrades inspected the construction site and [words indistinct] and heard the opinions of various departments. They also received and cordially talked to responsible persons at the construction site.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN WATER DIVERSION -- At 1600 on 28 October, Huang He water diverted from Henan Province flowed into Tianjin. To solve Tianjin's water shortage, the State Council has decided to divert Huang He from Shandong and Henan Provinces to Tianjin. On 15 October, the Henan Provincial Water Conservation Bureau lifted the sluice to divert water to Tianjin. The water flowed 780 kilometers and reached Tianjin's Jinghai County 28 October. Henan Province planned to divert 350 million cubic meters of water to Tianjin. To attain this goal, people in Henan have repaired water diversion projects and discontinued irrigation of hundreds of thousands of wheatfields along the river. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 Oct 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ON ECONOMIC, IDEOLOGICAL TIES

HK171009 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Chen Zhong [2525 0022]: "Does People's Thinking Naturally Improve When the Economy Improves?"]

[Text] At present, whether inside or outside the party, there are some people whose ideological consciousness has lowered and whose unhealthy trends and individualism have been rampant. This is a grave result brought about by the decade of internal disorder, and it constitutes a great obstacle to the current four modernizations. Since the party's third plenary session, especially since the CCP Central Committee raised the call for adherence to the four basic principles and for building spiritual civilization, the situation has been improving step by step along with the gradual intensification of ideological and political work. However, there has emerged a view that people's thinking will naturally improve when the economy improves. This view is theoretically wrong and practically harmful. It is a theoretical ground, upon which some people try to negate ideological and political work, and is also one of the ideological roots of some units' and leading groups' negligence in political and ideological work.

True social existence determines people's ideology and spirit reflects matter. The improvement in people's thinking and moral progress is closely related to the development of the economy and the material living standard. The development of production and the abundance of materials will surely create favorable conditions for the progress of people's thinking and the development of morality. Nevertheless, this by no means signifies that people's thinking will naturally improve when the economy improves. Naturally, people's minimum needs should be provided for with regard to food, drink, housing, transport and other expenditures, before other things can be taken into consideration. But this does not mean that as soon as these needs are provided, people will naturally have correct thinking. Moreover, there is also a question concerning the decency of the source and consumption of food, drink, housing, transport and other expenditures themselves. This is also a question of an ideological nature.

Historical facts show that people's thinking is not simply determined by the level of economic development. Although Germany's productive forces in the 1840's were less developed than those of the United States and Britain, it still became the birthplace of Marxism. France in the 1870's was not economically as developed as the United States and Britain, but the French proletariat achieved great merits in the establishment of the Paris Commune. Furthermore, the victories of both the October Revolution and the Chinese revolution were realized in economically backward countries -- Russia and China. On the contrary, in some countries that are well developed in terms of productive forces and rotten in terms of the social system, people lack mental or spiritual ballast, their sentiments are decadent, their morals are corrupt, their relationships are entirely based on money, tragedy, scandal and murder, suicide, sex and drug-taking are daily occurrences. Both the positive and negative instances have shown that the economy is but one of the factors that have an impact on people's minds; however, it is not the only factor.

The establishment of correct ideology does not spontaneously and automatically accompany the emergence of a new social existence, nor does the elimination of the old ideology necessarily accompany the disappearance of the existence of the old society. Since the birth of Marxism, the establishment of new ideology and the elimination of old ideology has to depend on imbuing and education. During the war years, though we suffered material deprivation and very poor conditions, we defeated the powerful enemy and achieved victory because we persisted in educating our party members and masses with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and succeeded in nurturing a generation of new people. During the initial period after the founding of our country, our party paid attention to carrying out propaganda and education of communist morality and ideology, developed the spirit of building the country through arduous efforts, repelled the bourgeoisie's attack with sugarcoated bullets and established and consolidated the socialist system. Even during the 3 years of difficulties, people's mental outlook and morality remained excellent, though the standard of material livelihood temporarily dropped.

The goal of our struggle is not only to build a highly developed material civilization, but also a highly developed spiritual civilization. Of course, spiritual civilization cannot be divorced from certain material conditions, but it is never a byproduct of or a supplement to material civilization. Its emergence and development can only be achieved through prolonged arduous struggle in the ideological, political and cultural fields during the course of the four modernizations. Just imagine, if we only develop production and only strive to build material civilization, people will remain selfish and profitseeking and will keep up their practice of the doctrine of the old society manifested in the saying "If a man does not act for his own interests, he will be punished to death by heaven." What, then, is the difference between this social mental state and the mental state in capitalist society? Facts have told us that without a certain socialist spiritual civilization, socialist material civilization will surely be disrupted. Current rampant unhealthy trends, individualism and anarchism inside and outside the party are seriously impeding and destroying the great cause of the four modernizations. Is this not clear evidence of it? Comrade Deng Xiaoping said when he talked with some Japanese guests, "while building a modernized country, China should also build its spiritual civilization. Our former spiritual civilization was destroyed during the decade of chaos. We should strive to restore it. Otherwise, even if China becomes rich, it will not do any good." These words tell us most clearly the relations between economic construction and spiritual civilization and the utmost importance of building a spiritual civilization. While developing the socialist economy, we should develop socialist politics, ideology, education, literature and art and gradually train people to be new socialists.

YANG YICHEN ADDRESSES HEILONGJIANG IDEOLOGY FORUM

SK161053 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Following an 11-day session, the Heilongjiang provincial ideological and political work conference concluded on 6 November. Conference participants earnestly studied the documents of the central authorities' instructions to the ideological front, summed up and exchanged experiences gained in this regard and conducted criticism and self-criticism. They also concentrated on discussing and analyzing ways to improve the weak and lax state of affairs, combat bourgeois liberalism and strengthen the party's leadership over ideological and political work. The conference clearly noted: Efforts should be made to energetically encourage the practice of study, investigation and criticism and self-criticism. In line with the spirit of the rectification movement, it is necessary to sum up experiences and lessons gained in implementing the party's line, and the principles and policies adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and to bring into play the efficiency and militancy of ideological and political work so as to unify thinking, enhance spirit, encourage enthusiasm and raise the level of leadership and work efficiency. It is necessary to make new contributions to advancing the national economy and socialist spiritual civilization.

During the conference, Comrade Yang Yichen relayed the important speech given by Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, on his economic inspection tour in Liaoning Province. Conference participants earnestly studied and discussed the speech.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades from party committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and from various higher education institutions; directors of propaganda departments at all levels; and leading comrades from the party committees of provincial level departments, offices, commissions and bureaus, Harbin and Qiqihar railway bureaus, forestry administrative bureaus and state farms -- over 500 persons in all.

Present at the conference were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Li Jianbai, Wang Hilun, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, Chen Yuanzhi and (Zhang Xianglin). Li Jianbai made a report and Yang Yichen addressed the conference.

The conference earnestly analyzed the erroneous trend of bourgeois liberalism and the weak and lax leadership prevailing on the provincial ideological and political front. Manifestations in this regard, the conference said, are chiefly that some persons, periodicals and broadcasting programs have propagated what they should not have, that some have not been clear about whom literature and the arts serve and about the distinction between things which should be praised and those which should be exposed, and that some literary and art units have staged some programs with unhealthy contents and of low quality and have committed vulgarities in their performances. Extreme individualism and equalitarianism and anarchism have gained ground among staff and workers' ranks. All of this exhibits the trend of eliminating, or weakening, the party's leadership. The weak and lax state of affairs and the erroneous trend of bourgeois liberalism not only exist on the ideological front but also on the fronts of economy, politics and law in varying degrees.

The conference noted: Judging from the situation, our province has combated and overcome these erroneous ideological trends and evil practices to some extent, but the work in this regard is not frequent or vigorous and lacks concrete results. This is chiefly because some comrades have been overcautious and indecisive when encountering problems and have overly magnified the struggle against rightists, due to the negative influence caused by the 10-year disturbance. Some have adopted a negative attitude towards lessons gained in the work and have been afraid of giving offence. Some have been indecisive due to their lower level of theory and weak ability to distinguish right and wrong. A few comrades are unable to enhance their spirit to forcefully deal with problems, for they have been dismayed by the strong attack of bourgeois liberalism.

The current weak and lax state of affairs within the party is closely connected with listlessness among a number of cadres, staff members and workers of leading organs at all levels, enterprises and establishments. They often adopt a lukewarm attitude toward politics and an equivocal attitude toward right and wrong and are sluggish in their work. Some speak at great length and fail to do their work in a practical manner. Some even have no great ideals, attempt nothing and accomplish nothing, resulting in pessimism. From the objective point of view, the current state of affairs constitutes the leftist errors in guiding ideology and are a consequence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. From the subjective point of view, it means that some comrades have cast away their major duty in facing problems and have been petty and scheming all the time. Such a weak and lax state of affairs is a hotbed of bourgeois liberalism. Both of them rest on the same ideological foundation, which lacks deep analysis and confidence.

In his speech prior to the conclusion of the conference, Yang Yichen analyzed the situation prevailing on the ideological front and the tasks imposed on the front and made concrete work arrangements for the province as a whole in the winter-spring period. He noted: We are now at a new juncture in history when we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future. The central task of the party as a whole is to adopt every possible measure to advance the national economy and the socialist spiritual civilization. The plans of the central authorities for building the national economy and socialist spiritual civilization have both immediate and far-reaching historical significance. In its work in various fields, the entire party should follow the great plans, render services for them and strive to fulfill them.

Following his analysis of the important role of ideological and political work and the situation prevailing on the two fronts, Yang Yichen noted: Now, our important task in conducting ideological and political work is to improve the weak and lax state of affairs in order to enable the mental attitude, work style and efficiency of cadres at all levels to meet the need of achieving the four modernizations and in order to set up an effective work system among the party's leading units and organizations at all levels.

In addition to adopting various measures to upgrade once and for all the theoretical level throughout the party to fulfill the current task, the provincial CCP Committee decided that, in the winter-spring period, party organizations at all levels throughout the province should systematically sum up their experiences gained in this work in line with the spirit of the rectification movement. Party committees at all levels should firmly grasp the major existing problems in their own area, front and unit and should earnestly sum up their experiences and lessons gained in work to implement the line, principles and policies set forth by the central authorities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to wage struggles on ideological and political work and to strengthen the party's leadership over this work. Through summarizing our work, we should upgrade the level of our understanding and the party's leadership, uphold the truth and correct our mistakes so as to unite further, unify thinking and enhance the spirit throughout the party to devote ourselves to work tasks for this year and next year.

Yang Yicheng stated: In summing up work, it is necessary to energetically encourage the practice of study, investigation and criticism and self-criticism. Leading personnel at all levels should actively set examples in the practice without exception and take the lead in implementing the practice. Efforts should be made to discover new problems in work, study new situations and sum up new experiences to solve new problems. It is necessary to improve once and for all the party's work style and social morale, turn all negative factors into positive ones and change the current weak and lax state of affairs, in which command is ineffective and personnel are not clear about the situation or about right and wrong and are in a disturbed state of mind.

Conference participants unanimously said that at the conference, they have straightened out their point of view, have unified their thinking and have become clear about work orientation. They pledged to implement work plans and to advance work in various fields in a down-to-earth manner.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ON PROMOTING ECONOMY, MORALE

SK180240 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 81

[HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 15 November editorial: "Be Firm and Bravely March Forward in Unison"]

[Text] Our party and state are at a new juncture of historical development in which we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. The central task of the party as a whole is to promote the national economy and spiritual civilization by every possible means. These are the two goals of our efforts to build our country into a modern socialist power.

To accomplish this great historical task requires that we restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition, intensify the party's ideological and political work, mobilize all positive factors and effectively encourage people of all nationalities to strive for the fulfillment of this great goal.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, particularly since the party's third plenary session, we have redressed the chaos caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four. We have also cleared up issues of right and wrong and brought our socialist construction into the correct orbit appropriate to our conditions, both in theory and in practice. This means that we already have the basic conditions to promote the national economy and spiritual civilization. It is true that some lingering leftist influence in our work must be eliminated. The ideological trend of bourgeois liberalism in society and other erroneous tendencies must also be removed. All these problems have varying degrees of adverse effects on the development of our cause. However, what hinders us more in the development of our cause is not the existence of these unhealthy tendencies but the mental attitude of our party organizations toward these unhealthy tendencies. That is, the lax and weak party leadership over ideology which, in varying degrees, besets all party organizations and mental listlessness existing within the party to a greater extent are the real source of trouble hindering our development.

The kernel of bourgeois liberalism is rejecting the party's leadership and the socialist road. This tendency has found expression in different forms and in varying degrees on all fronts. Two conspicuous manifestations of the unhealthy party work style, mental listlessness and lax and weak party leadership, are the cause and effect of one another. Both are the hotbed of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalism. Mental listlessness has different causes and manifestations which call for detailed analysis. However, its major characteristic is lack of confidence in confronting problems and difficulties, abandoning the party's fine traditional work style, ignoring the grand goals of our cause and being petty.

It must be pointed out: Since the party's third plenary session, the hallmark of the historical progress of our cause is that the party and the people have healed the wounds of history. The vast number of cadres and the masses have been engaged in a herculean struggle with a new mental attitude and working spirit to translate our ideals into action. However, a handful of comrades still cherish resentment over things lost. They grudgingly approach the current situation and take delight in criticizing the dark sides which the people despise. In discussing the past, all sorts of feelings crop up in their minds. In discussing current affairs, they have many grievances. Looking to the future, they are laden with anxieties. How pale such a mental attitude is in view of the progress of the party, the people and history!

The work style of the party in power is an important issue affecting the survival of the party and the state. As early as 10 years ago, the party and Comrade Mao Zedong initiated the three general principles concerning the party's work style; that is, combining theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and practicing criticism and self-criticism. Over the past years the party and the people have achieved one victory after another in revolution and construction by relying on this work style. Afterwards, despite the serious damage to our fine work style caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four, there were still many communists who preserved and carried forward the party's fine work style and enjoyed high praise by people of all nationalities for their efforts. If we want to achieve the historical task of the new period, we must fulfill the task of straightening out the work style within the party and make the party's mental attitude, work style and efficiency suit the requirements of the four modernizations. We must build the party organizations at all levels into a working system which has high efficiency and fighting capability. This is the important task of our efforts to strengthen the party ideologically and organizationally and improve the party's work style.

The provincial conference on ideological and political work convened by the provincial CCP committee urged all the party members to energetically encourage the practice of conducting studies, investigations, criticism and self-criticism. The conference also called on them to sum up their implementation of the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies in the winter-spring period in the spirit of rectification. The goal of this campaign is to make us uphold the truth and correct mistakes so that we can sum up our experiences and march forward continuously. In doing so, it is expected that we can readjust our ideology to suit the changed and developing objective reality and improve our understanding and leading style so that the whole party can be more united, resolute and vigorous. We can set out to achieve the historical task of the new period with a new attitude.

The starting point of the party's ideological and political work is to infuse confidence and strength in the people. Propaganda departments of the party at all levels must organize all their propaganda forces to successfully carry out this task. The method of summing up work with the spirit of rectification is the comprehensive application of the methods of combining theory with practice, conducting studies and investigation and practicing criticism and self-criticism. It is also a concrete and thorough study and implementation of the guidelines of the resolution adopted at the sixth plenary session and the central meeting on problems on the ideological front.

After the party has set right things that had been thrown into disorder in guiding ideology, the task now confronting us is to study anew. We should study economics, philosophy, history and scientific and cultural knowledge. However, what is most important is to acquire experience and knowledge from practice and reality. Summing up one's experiences is one of the best ways to learn from practice. It is also one of the best ways to enhance our understanding and leading style. Some comrades randomly mistake the continuous process of policy improvements for inconsistency in policies. They become hesitant and full of worry. The root causes of this are their lack of understanding of the theory of proceeding from the reality and seeking truth from facts and their inability to approach things with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. Marxist theory should be continuously enriched and developed; it should be extensively popularized on the basis of intensive studies. This is a basic link for our engagement in improving the party's work style. We cannot afford to ignore it.

The method of combining theory with practice and conducting studies is, in other words, the method of conducting investigations. In conducting investigations, we first should seek truth from facts; second, we should have leaders work with the masses; third, we should examine, supervise and speed up the fulfillment of works, and fourth, we should aim at solving real problems.

Investigation of special subjects should be encouraged. Intensive efforts should be made to dig into certain problems which need to be solved now or for some time to come. We should work with the cadres and the masses at grassroots units to analyze existing problems and their causes, gain a clear idea of the crux of the problems and their tendencies and enact practical and feasible measures. Publishing a sloppy investigation report based on superficial understanding through cursory observation does not account for anything. We should be ashamed of conducting investigations for the sole purpose of investigating.

To do a good job in the summation of work, we should conduct criticism and self-criticism in accordance with the principle of seeking truth from facts. This is an important method for us in adhering to the coherence of theory and practice, the unity of leaders and the masses, democratic centralism and the four basic principles and to build a socialist spiritual civilization. Only through criticism and self-criticism can summed-up experiences genuinely become our own wealth. Criticism and self-criticism are a weapon and a science. We should be bold in using them. We should watch out for those bad habits of viciously maligning people to vent personal grudges under the guise of criticism.

Rectifying the party's style, the work style of organs, especially the work style of leading organs, is a decisive requirement for building a socialist spiritual civilization. The purpose of whipping up an upsurge in conducting studies, investigations, criticism and self-criticism is to correct unhealthy tendencies inside and outside the party, enhance revolutionary vigor, raise work efficiency, improve current phenomena in work -- ineffective leadership, ignorance of situations, confusion about right and wrong and mental unrest -- strive to advance, discuss and solve new problems, sum up new experiences and enable leading organs, leading cadres, party members and working personnel to correctly perform their own duties. Only by so doing can we set an example for the masses, encourage them and guide them. Leaders at and above county level are no exception in summing up work experiences. They should plunge themselves into the work, take the lead in studying, investigating, conducting criticism and self-criticism and improving work styles and set an example for others.

Our party has experienced two great historical turns. The first one is from the Zunyi meeting, at which Mao Zedong Thought was set forth as the leading ideology of the whole party, to the victory in the democratic revolution, which was achieved after over 10 years of struggle to eliminate turmoil and restore order in real work. We are now experiencing the second even greater historical turn, though we have completed the task of ending turmoil and restoring order in the ideology of leadership.

We need a longer process to complete the task of ending turmoil and restoring order in real work. The purpose of important central instructions for questions on the ideological front and the reason why the provincial CCP committee organizes the whole party and all departments to sum up work experiences is the same -- to vigorously restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work styles, shorten the process of turning and march forward in unison toward the grand goal of the four modernizations.

The main task of organs at and above county level this winter and next spring is to use the guidelines of the 3d and 6th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee as a guiding ideology and to use the central instructions for questions on the ideological front as a weapon to rectify the party style, unify our thinking, enhance revolutionary vigor, sum up work experiences, enact plans and strengthen leadership.

The general policy has now been set. The key is to concentrate on implementation. Only when the policy is implemented with great results at every level can we make big strides and decisive progress in the work next year and further promote the building of a material and spiritual civilization.

CURRENT, FORMER JILIN SECRETARIES VISIT PLA UNITS

SK180032 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Yesterday evening, leading comrades, including Comrade Wang Enmao and Comrade (Qiang Xiaochu), first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, visited the provincial military district organs and the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Changchun. Comrades Wang Enmao and (Qiang Xiaochu) delivered speeches. They attended a film reception along with cadres and soldiers of the provincial military district.

Also attending the film reception were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, including Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng and Yu Ke, and leading comrades of the provincial military district, including He Youfa, (Liu Peiren), (Liu Shiyin), Zhao Nanqi, (Su Zhang), (Liu Jinbin) and (Yu Tianhong).

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG TAX COLLECTORS' MEETING -- The Heilongjiang provincial people's government recently sponsored a meeting in Harbin municipality with the participation of 264 representatives of tax personnel from tax bureaus at all levels throughout the province. At the meeting, 16 representatives introduced their experiences in the work to train tax collectors, implement the tax policy, raise revenue work levels and to carry forward the party's fine tax tradition. Several advanced units and over 45 advanced individuals on the provincial tax revenue front were commended and awarded banners and citations. During the meeting, Wang Luming, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and deputy governor of the province, and Xie Yunqing, permanent member of the provincial CCP committee and deputy governor of the province, received all representatives of advanced units and individuals. Comrade Xie Yunqing made a summary speech. The meeting also issued a letter of proposal to call on all staff members and workers on the provincial tax revenue front to successfully fulfill the 1981 tax revenue plans. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 81 SK]

JILIN ECONOMIC FORUM -- The provincial leading group for economic readjustment held a forum on readjusting the machinery industry 26 October- 1 November to discuss tasks for machinery industrial departments and make arrangements for machinery production. Li Zhenjiang, deputy governor of Jilin Province, presided at the forum. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Nov 81 SK]

MA WENRUI URGES RELIANCE AT SHAANXI SCIENCE FORUM

HK180318 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Summary] "The Second Congress of the Shaanxi Provincial Science and Technology Association opened in Xian on the afternoon of 6 November. This is a conference of great significance in scientific and technical circles in our province. It fully reflects the vigorous growth of our province's scientific and technical undertakings. Attending the opening ceremony were Ma Wenrui, Yu Mingtao, Zhang Ze, Chen Yuanfang, He Chenghua, (Zhang Fangcai), Lin Yinru, Liu Haibin, Hou Zonglian, (Yan Zhengping), Zhang Hanwu, (Han Weixian), (Fan Ming), (Zu Zuoxian) and Wu Shengxiu -- responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC. Over 530 delegates attended the conference."

"The main items on the agenda of this congress are: 1) listening to and examining the work report of the first committee of the provincial science and technology association; and 2) electing the second committee of the provincial science and technology association."

Hou Zonglian, acting chairman of the provincial science and technology association, presided over the opening ceremony of the congress on the afternoon of 6 November. (Lan Yuzong), vice chairman of the provincial science and technology association, gave the opening speech. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made an important speech at the congress. In his speech Comrade Ma Wenrui said: "The Second Congress of the Shaanxi Provincial Science and Technology Association is a grand meeting in scientific and technical circles in our province. It is undoubtedly of great significance in our province's advance toward socialist modernization. On behalf of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, I extend warm greetings to the congress."

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: "In order to push economic work forward, we must first rely upon the line, policies and principles. Second, we must rely upon science and technology. Only with the proper orientation of the line, policies and principles can science and technology assert their important roles. If development is separated from science and technology, we cannot talk about economic development and the development of productivity. If we pay attention to industry while ignoring science and technology, it cannot be said that we are really paying attention to industry. If we pay attention to agriculture while ignoring science and technology, it cannot be said that we are really paying attention to agriculture."

"Party committees and governments at all levels of the province must take scientific and technical work as an important part of their work and persist in giving full play to the role of science and technology. The aim is to make science and technology a tremendous source of strength in improving the economic effect and stimulating economic development. Otherwise, we cannot be called clear-headed economic workers, nor can we be called clear-headed scientific and technical workers. In developing science and technology, we must thoroughly carry out the guideline put forward by the central authorities -- a guideline calling for science and technology to serve economic construction. As local scientific workers, we must contribute more of our strength toward participating in activities serving the province's production and construction." "Through the introduction of various economic systems in line with the party's correct policy, the enthusiasm for production on the part of peasants in the countryside and their passion for science, for its study and application have now reached unprecedented heights. A mass campaign for popularizing science and technology is being unfolded."

"By making readjustments and reforms, industrial undertakings have achieved a certain degree of operational autonomy. An upsurge of enthusiasm for adopting advanced scientific and technical processes has also appeared. This is a precursor of and the road to vigorous growth of our science and technology. We must take stimulating economic development as the primary task of science and technology. With production in mind, we must strengthen the study of production skills and direct intensified efforts toward developing and applying the results of scientific and technological studies."

How the provincial science and technology association should develop the superior features of our province, what major programs it should grasp and what major measures it should adopt in order to stimulate the development of Shaanxi's economy -- these points have posed many subjects of study for the scientific and technical workers of our province, such as the following:

1. Our province accounts for 47 of the 116 counties on the loess plateaus of our country -- counties which must plant trees and build levees and which suffer from serious soil erosion. How should we take comprehensive and concrete scientific and technical measures to restore an ecological balance and to build the disaster-stricken areas into forest bases?
2. Grain output of 23 counties on the dry plain north of the Wei River has a great bearing on the province's agriculture. How should we through science and technology turn low output into high output or a steady yield?
3. Regarding the grain, cotton and oil output of the irrigated area of Guanzhong and the Hanzhong basin, how should we lower costs through achieving high and steady yields?
4. With the emphasis on the native products of the Qinling Mountains and the area of the Bashan Mountains, how should we achieve greater development of a diversified economy?
5. How should we safeguard the comprehensive technical study of energy resources, water sources and environmental protection projects and protect the growth of trees for the benefit of future generations?
6. How should we develop the superior features of our light and textile industries, put forward, study and solve key technical problems, where science and technology are concerned, increase the variety of products, and improve their quality, in order to achieve the further growth of light and textile industries?
7. How should we develop the superior features of our machine building industry, tap the potential in science and technology and make reforms and improvements, in order to achieve greater economic results?
8. How should we try to supply more building materials and other required raw materials and improve the design and building of urban and rural construction projects?
9. How should we prevent and treat endemic, common and recurrent diseases in our province and promote the good health of the people?
10. How should we strengthen control over scientific studies and, while putting the emphasis on solving the prominent problems in the national economy and strengthening the study of production skills, also properly strengthen the study of fundamental theories and new branches of learning?

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: "These problems affect and determine the rapid or slow, satisfactory or unsatisfactory development of economic construction in our province. We hope that after deliberation the masses of scientific and technical workers will put forward views compatible with reality and develop their skills in their particular fields and contribute their wisdom and strength to the solution of these important problems."

Comrade Ma Wenrui stressed that, "discovering, cultivating and selecting technical personnel, especially young and middle-aged scientists, is a project of vital and lasting importance and not just a pressing matter of the moment. Technical personnel launch enterprises which in turn create the need for more technical personnel. Only with technical personnel can various undertakings thrive and flourish. Our province now has over 82,000 incumbent scientific and technical personnel. They represent the backbone technical force in our province's modernization efforts and are a cherished source of wisdom. Party committees and governments at all levels must seriously carry out the party's policy toward intellectuals and jointly arouse the enthusiasm and creativity of scientific and technical personnel. They must create a social trend of respecting science and respecting scientific and technical personnel. They must set store by technical personnel and have the ability to recognize talent, the sincerity to cherish talent and the insight to find the right person for the right job. The aim is to enlarge the scope of employment for talent and give full scope to everyone's abilities. Lenin said we should not adopt a fault-finding policy toward experts. This is also one of our policies toward experts and scientific workers." "Regarding work in this respect, we must first start with responsible comrades within the party and especially those outside the party. Everyone must show concern and care for scientific and technical workers and render them every assistance. We must make friends and strengthen our ties with them. All economic, scientific, technical and educational departments and enterprises and units serving the public must energetically absorb into the leading groups people who have both ability and technical integrity and who are skilled in the scientific and technical fields. Regarding all plans concerning the economic construction of our province, major policy decisions on the national economy, important construction projects, and technical reforms for enterprises and their decisions on technical policies, we must seriously listen to experts' opinions in order to avoid making mistakes. Scientific departments at all levels must do a good job of organization. In a serious and responsible manner, they must pass on all suggestions in the scientific field to the party and government departments concerned, so that they can be studied and acted upon."

In conclusion, Comrade Ma Wenrui said we should tap the creativity of our great nation and carry on and promote the glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardships. The third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee decided to shift the emphasis of work to socialist modernization. This has opened up broad prospects for the vigorous growth of science. Scientific and technical undertakings can achieve much. The party is pinning high hopes on scientific and technical workers. The people are entrusting everyone with a weighty mission. It is hoped that all comrades will rouse their spirit, cherish great ambitions, promote science and technology, achieve greater results, turn out more technical personnel, and bravely fight for building up and modernizing Shaanxi.

DEVELOPMENT OF YANAN OILFIELD DESCRIBED

HK181342 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by YANAN BAO reporter Lu Baoxin [0712 1405 2450] and SHAANXI RIBAO reporter Lu Weiyuan [4151 4850 1484]: "Attach Importance To Building Up the Yanan Area Oilfield"]

[Text] Recently, the Shaanxi Provincial Petroleum Society held its first annual academic meeting in Yanan. During the meeting, we reporters interviewed relevant experts and professors in order to find out more about how to further develop oil production in the Yanan area. The latter made many valuable suggestions.

The Yanchang oilfield in Yanan area is one of the oldest oilfields on our country's mainland. Its first oil well started producing oil in 1907, so this oilfield has a history of 74 years. After the founding of new China, oil prospecting was carried out for a long period in this area and the results were quite satisfactory. New oilfields were built one after another and the output of crude oil from the oil reserve continuously increased. In the past few years, the production of crude oil in Yanan area has been increasing at an annual rate of over 20 percent. This has contributed considerably to solving the problem of oil for local consumption.

The area of the Yanan oilfield accounts for over one-third of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia oil and gas-producing basin. Northern Shaanxi is a place toward which oil and gas flowed and collected. Oil found there is of fine quality. It contains few impurities. At present, viewed from the amount of oil it produces, it accounts for only a very small percentage of the country's total output. However, compared with other provinces in our country where there are no oil resources, Shaanxi, with its Yanan oilfield, can be considered as richly endowed by nature. Some experts and professors hold that if we further increase both oil prospecting and oil extraction, improve the oil refining processes and provide certain manpower, material and financial support, the oil output in Yanan area will increase even more quickly by the end of the 1980's. This will greatly help change the situation of Shaanxi relying on the state for oil. Therefore, the provincial petroleum society made the following suggestions:

1. Strengthen scientific research and strive to raise the technological level in prospecting and exploiting. Since the geological features of northern Shaanxi are very complicated, there are many questions to study, such as the laws governing oil and gas distribution and the richness of deposits, increasing oil field production, measures for stabilizing output, for clearing away paraffin in oil wells, and for guarding against paraffin, measures for blocking off water, flowing into drilling sites, problems of drilling, equipment and processes for oil extraction, and so on. We understand some of these questions but we are not very clear about the others. It is necessary for us to organize experts and scholars in our province and in other provinces to carry out further analysis and study in order to have the problems solved one by one.
2. Replenish and increase certain technological equipment and measures. In addition to complicated underground features, the surface conditions in northern Shaanxi are very poor. The mountains are high and the gullies are deep, giving rise to difficulties in communications. Therefore, we should improve or provide appropriate technological equipment for physical prospecting, drilling, measuring and testing, fracturing and oil extracting according to northern Shaanxi's concrete conditions in order to meet the needs of prospecting and exploiting.
3. Attach importance to training and strengthening the technological forces. At present, there are nearly 10,000 oil workers and staff in northern Shaanxi but the technological strength is very weak. The technical personnel at the Yanchang oilfield accounts for less than 2 percent of the total number of workers and staff. This can hardly meet the needs of future development. In order to solve this problem, we should try to have a certain number of university and college graduates assigned each year by the state, in addition to training more people ourselves. We should gradually strengthen our contingent of oil workers and staff and solve the problem of replacing the old with the new.
4. Increase the degree of crude oil processing, increase the rate of recovery of oil products and adequately solve the problem of crude oil processing and delivery. At present, because the processes and equipment for processing crude oil are simple, the rate of product recovery is low. The rate of recovery of various kinds of products is only 55 percent. A large amount of heavy oil cannot be treated and is wasted. In the future, we should further improve the processes, increase the amount of catalytic and cracking equipment, increase the degree of crude oil processing and raise the rate for recovering various kinds of products to over 80 percent. In view of the fact that most of the oil products are consumed around Xian and in the Guanzhong area, we should also solve the problem of transportation of crude oil and oil products in the future.
5. Strengthen leadership and unify planning. Of the units working Shaanxi, some belong to the province while others belong to the ministry. We suggest that in the future we should practice unified leadership, unified planning and unified deployment of forces. This will be conducive to the development of the oil industry. Besides, the development of the oil industry needs certain funds. They should be included in the state plan and should be guaranteed.

ZHANG ZE ADDRESSES SHAANXI EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK161459 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] On the morning of 14 November, provincial CCP committee Executive Secretary Zhang Ze emphatically pointed out at the provincial conference of culture and education secretaries that it is essential to eliminate the tendency of purely stressing the rate of attendance at schools of higher grade and to implement the party's principle on education in an all-round way. He said that leaders at all levels must seriously sum up the experiences in educational work and heighten the spontaneity for implementing the party's principle on education in an all-round way. We must first do it ourselves. We must get rid of all obstacles and not increase the pressure on schools. We must not regard the rate of attendance at schools of higher grade as the sole criterion for measuring the quality of education. The leaders must clearly understand this issue and work well for the schools, the teachers, the pupils and their parents. We must publicize the party's principle on education to the whole society in order to ensure the coordination of all aspects. The principle of our party on education is that education must serve proletarian politics and be linked with production and labor so that those who receive education will develop morally, intellectually and physically and become laborers with the awareness of socialism and culture.

Comrade Zhang Ze said that education must serve proletarian politics, including socialist politics and the socialist economy. Education must be linked with production and labor. This is a fundamental way to link theory with practice, to integrate study with application and to develop a new generation in an all-round way. This is also an important measure to gradually eliminate the distinction between mental and manual labor. In the past, we made the mistakes of frequent political movements and too much productive labor. The order of education was disrupted. That was mainly caused by the leftist guiding ideology. In the period of the 10 years of internal disorder, due to sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, these mistakes developed to an extreme. The party's principle on education itself was not related to these mistakes. We must now eliminate all mistakes and, in light of current realities, completely and more effectively implement the party's principle on education.

Comrade Zhang Ze said that over the past few years, schools at all levels have constantly advanced in implementing the party's principle on education. However, we must see that many of our schools have unevenly handled the relationship between moral and intellectual education and physical culture. The problem of ignoring moral education, physical culture and labor education exists. In particular, the tendency of purely stressing the rate of attendance at schools of higher grade is relatively universal. Many schools have given consideration only to a small number of pupils who progress fast and disregarded the education and administration of the great majority of pupils. This tendency has seriously hindered the all-round implementation of the party's principle on education and the improvement of the quality of education and instead brought about remarkable and bad consequences. If this continues, a good foundation for training qualified persons of ability for socialist construction cannot be laid and it will be very disadvantageous to the growth of the younger generation and to the cause of socialist construction.

Comrade Zhang Ze held that there are many reasons for the occurrence of this situation, namely, reasons generated from society and work. We must not blame teachers and schools. It is primarily the responsibility of leaders. He said that leaders of party committees and education departments at all levels must help the schools cater to all pupils and even handle correctly and well the relations among moral and intellectual education and physical culture so as to make them become persons of ability who have ideals, knowledge, morality and physical strength.

In his speech, with the stress laid principally on the all-round implementation of the party's principle on education and on striving to improve the quality of education, Zhang Ze emphasized that it is necessary to further do well in readjusting the cause of ordinary education and reforming the structure of secondary education. It is essential to strive to enhance the quality of teaching forces and strengthen and improve the leadership of party committees at all levels over educational work so that the educational cause throughout the province can progress steadily and healthily along the correct orientation.

Those attending this conference were the leading comrades of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees in charge of cultural and educational work and education bureau directors, totaling some 300 people.

XIAO QUANFU ATTENDS URUMQI PLA CADRE MEETING

HK070257 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The Urumqi PLA units recently held a meeting of cadres at and above division level to analyze the state of study of the resolution in the previous stage and sum up and exchange experiences. The participants held: We can only study the resolution in depth by solving problems and grasping implementation in connection with PLA realities. At present the party organizations at all levels should concentrate on solving two problems: 1) correct the situation of lax and weak leadership; and 2) seriously improve the leadership work style. The best method of solving problems in connection with reality is to launch criticism and self-criticism. On the basis of discussion by all the participants, Urumqi PLA units Commander Xiao Quanfu and Political Commissar Tan Youlin spoke on how to carry out study of the resolution in depth.

Xiao Speech on Unity

HK120211 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, at a conference of cadres at and above division level, Urumqi PLA units Commander Xiao Quanfu called on the PLA units to further carry forward the fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, take practical action to strengthen army-government, army-people and nationality unity and make new contributions to building Xinjiang into a strong bulwark of antihegemonist unity and border defense.

Comrde Xiao Quanfu reviewed how the units had served the people of Xinjiang and implemented policies and discipline. He said: Party committees at all levels must seriously sum up experiences, vigorously commend progressive units and individuals [words indistinct]. He urged the units to whole-heartedly pursue the interests of the people of all nationalities as practical action for building Xinjiang into a strong bulwark against hegemonism.

He stressed: The image of the army is linked to that of the party and state. In handling all problems in army-people relations, it is necessary to [words indistinct]. He commended the fine record of a certain regiment in promoting army-people unity, and called on the units to learn from it. He said all units must conduct thorough education in the program of the army and the nationalities policies. They must [words indistinct] implement the important instructions of leading central comrades on Xinjiang work, carry out the nationalities policies well, and act as models in strengthening army-government, army-people and nationalities unity.

CPPCC VICE CHARMEN MEET, FETE DEFECTOR MA BI

OW121622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Liu Lantao and Qian Changzhao, vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this evening with Professor Ma Bi (Maa Bih), former director of the monthly magazine POLITICAL REVIEW of Taiwan.

Professor Ma, who recently returned to settle on the mainland, was accompanied at the meeting by his wife Hu Chunyun, son Ma Jijun and daughter Ma Huili. Professor Ma was also a special research fellow at the general political operation department of Taiwan armed forces, adviser of the Taiwan Garrison Command and permanent council member and secretary general of the Sun Yat-sen doctrine research society.

Vice-chairman Liu praised Professor Ma for taking the lead to respond to Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal for the peaceful reunification of the nation.

Professor Ma was the first to return and settle on the mainland after the proposal was issued. "Your action is warmly welcomed by the people throughout the country," Liu said.

Liu said that China is a united nation and the split should be temporary. "People both on the mainland and Taiwan are sons of the same nation. The reunification of the motherland is in keeping with the aspirations of the people of the whole country," he said.

Liu said he hoped that Professor Ma would devote all his wisdom and ability in the research of Dr Sun Yat-sen's doctrine.

The vice-chairman also invited Professor Ma to attend the fourth session of the fifth CPPCC National Committee, scheduled to open soon in Beijing.

Professor Ma said: "The socialist motherland has brought to the people happiness in the past 30 years and enjoys high international prestige. I yearned for the socialist motherland and sincerely responded to the call of Chairman Ye Jianying to return and settle on the mainland.

"After I came back I received warm care from the Chinese Communist Party and the government, this warmed by heart," he said.

He said he has always admired Sun Yat-sen whose success lay in organizing an extensive united front and realizing the unification of the country, Professor Ma urged Chiang Ching-kuo and his other old friends in Taiwan to follow Sun Yat-sen's behest and contribute their share to the nation's peaceful reunification.

Vice-Chairman Qian said the Chinese people have a fine tradition of patriotism. "Professor Ma's returning to settle on the mainland is a concrete effort for the peaceful reunification of the motherland," he said.

The vice-chairman said he hoped Professor Ma would gain new successes in his research of Sun Yat-sen's thinking.

After the meeting, Vice-Chairmen Liu and Qian hosted a banquet in honor of Professor Ma and his family.

TAIWAN PROFESSOR LIN LUMIN RETURNS TO CHINA

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[Report: "Lin Lumin Returns to the Mainland Via Hong Kong"]

[Text] As soon as Mr Lin Lumin, professor of Taiwan oceanology college and adviser to the Kuomintang's Communications Ministry, arrived in Hong Kong on the evening of 10 October, he hurriedly communicated by telephone with his son and daughter who were awaiting his arrival in Guangzhou.

A few days later, accompanied by his son and daughter, Mr Lin returned to Fuzhou. His wife Chen Songyi was waiting for him at the station, arm in arm with her grandson and niece. When Mr Lin saw his wife, from whom he had been separated for 32 years, he came up and held her trembling hand tightly, tears welling up in his eyes.

Mr Lin had worked in the Kuomintang navy ever since he graduated from Mawei naval school in Fuzhou in 1925. He served as director of a factory in Chongming, Shanghai, belonging to the Kuomintang navy in 1949, and moved to Taiwan along with the factory. He has been separated from his wife, son and daughter since then.

He began teaching at Taiwan oceanology college in 1953. Over the past 32 years, he was promoted to associate professor and then to professor, and later served as an adviser to the Ministry of Communications. However, his longing for his native village and family members grew with each passing day.

After hearing the "letter to compatriots in Taiwan" from the NPC's Standing Committee of the motherland, Mr Lin was so excited that he found it difficult to sleep. Chairman Ye Jianying's statement on the question of the return of Taiwan to the motherland stirred up still greater waves in his heart. Grandpa Lin, who is getting on toward 80, finally made up his mind to return at an extremely great risk to his native village and to the side of his wife, son and daughter whom he missed day and night.

In order to return to his native village, Mr Lin gave up all his property except for a suitcase weighing 20 kilograms. The greater part of the suitcase was filled with the old things he took with him from the mainland 32 years before, a woolen overcoat worn by his wife, a cotton gown worn by his daughter, a ladies wristwatch worn by his wife and a very old pocket watch. Mr Lin's wife, son and daughter laughed when they saw Mr Lin return home with these old things from several decades ago, but Grandpa Lin said in earnest: "I consider these things most valuable."

Mr Lin Lumin is the cousin of Lin Dangmin and Lin Yinmin, the two martyrs who lost their lives at Huanghuagang in the 1911 revolution. It was several days after the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution when Grandpa Lin arrived in Guangzhou via Hong Kong. He made light of the fatigue of travel, and insisted on going to the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs in Huanghuagang to pay a visit to the two cousins who had sacrificed their lives for the country. The old man was infinitely relieved when he saw that the tombs of the revolutionary martyrs had been newly rebuilt and that his cousins were respected to such an extent by hundreds of millions of people. Since he returned to his home in Fuzhou, Lin Dangmin's younger sister Lin Xiuhui has often come to visit Grandpa Lin. Their two families were, at all times, on very good terms, but now, meeting again after a separation of over three decades, they are very excited. As a result, Grandma Lin Xiuhui misses her only son in Taiwan all the more and wonders when mother and son can meet one another.

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